The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1900. NO. 36.

THE COURT.

The Passing of Juries on Many Cases.

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

Full Report of Court Proceedings Up to Wednesday.

The regular August term of court convened on Monday morning at nine o'clock, President Judge John G. Love presiding. The greater part of the morning session was occupied by the presenting of petitions and usual routine work of the court.

John H. Taylor and J. W. Stump, of Potter township, were discharged from the custody of the sheriff under the insolvent laws.

After the presenting of petitions and motions the grand jury was called and sworn. L. C. Wetzel, a well-known machinist and inventor, of Bellefonte, was appointed foreman. The court delivered the usual charge and instructions to the grand jury, after which they retired for deliberations on the several indictments to be presented by N. B. Spangler, Esq., District Attorney.

The constables of the several boroughs and townships made their quarterly returns. The roll of the traverse jurors was called and absentees noted when the following were excused: Harry Emery, Ed. Jones, Elias Edmondson, and L. H. Wian.

The trial list was called over and cases for trial noted. Among those settled were Hogarth & Hoffman vs. F. P. Bottorf, appeal, and A. C. Horquist & Co. vs. F. E. Naginey, appeal. Court adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

The first case for trial during the afternoon session was that of the Com. vs. Charles Wayple (white) and Lowe Jones (colored;) charge, highway robbery; prosecutor, Louis Elliott. On April 30, 1900, the prosecutor came to Philipsburg, and meeting some friends took a few drinks too many, and as a result could not handle himself. The defendants, two young men, offered to [illegible] him to a hotel. Instead of going [illegible]tel, they turned into the ball gro[illegible] left Eliot there. About an hour [illegible] the chief of police found him and took him to the hotel where it was found that his pocket book with twenty-one dollars was missing. Upon investigation by the chief Wayple and Jones were arrested. While in the lock-up both boys confessed and returned the money. At the trial the boys claimed to have found the pocket book, and that they did not know to whom it belonged. There being no evidence of an assault the jury found a verdict of guilty of larceny.

Com. vs. Eph. Learish and John Leisher and John Walker; charge, aggravated assault and battery. The trouble in this case arose out of an over indulgence in liquor. A dispute arose and the defendants claim that the prosecutor attempted to draw a revolver when Walker, one of the defendants, threw a stone, which struck the prosecutor in the eye. Nolle prosequi as to the last count and Eph. Learish. Walker plead guilty to assault. Sentenced to pay the cost of prosecution, twenty-five dollars fine and to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a term of six months.

Joseph A. Emerick vs. Central R. R. Co. of Pa.; appeal. J. C. Meyer, Esq. for plaintiff, Orvis, Bower & Orvis for the defendant company. This action arose out of a claim of damages by Mr. Emerick for a cow killed by a freight train; appealed by the defendant company. The question of fact involved in this case was, whether or not the cow was struck while on the crossing. According to a special act of Assembly for Centre county the railroads are required to fence their right of way, and are not responsible for any loss to stock on crossings. After an hour and a half of deliberation the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The case of Com. vs. D. E. Armstrong was settled by agreement of parties.

Centre county vs. M. F. Riddle, deceased, Daniel Heckman, and Thomas W. Fisher. The above cases were appeals from the report of the auditor of Centre county surcharging the Commissioners. After the plaintiff had presented its testimony, Col. Reeder, counsel for the defendants, moved for a compulsory non-suit which was granted.

On motion of John M. Dale, Esq., John Blanchard, Esq. was appointed an auditor to pass upon the exceptions filed to the first and partial account of Geo. T. Brew, administrator of Geo. W. Jackson's estate and distribute the funds in the hands of the accountant.

Com. vs. Albert Dixon, alias Bert Delige (colored;) charge, aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill. Prosecutor, John Hough; an attack was made on Mr. Hough and his son while going from their store in Scotia to their home. The evidence in this case was circumstancial Defendant was seen near the place of shooting only a few minutes before the shots were fired. There was no positive identification, yet both of the Hough's testified that their assailant was a colored man and corresponded to the defendant. The testimony of the defendant's witnesses tended to prove an alibi.

Com. vs. Reuben Freeman; charge, selling liquor without license, and to minors and on Sunday; prosecutor, H. H. Gunther, constable of Philipsburg.

Com. vs. Christian Reese, charge, assault and battery; prosecutor, Ira B. Howe. Defendant guilty.

Grand jury ignored the following bills: Com. vs. Charles Rooney; charge larceny, prosecutor, Wm. Hazzard; county to pay costs.

Com. vs. L. C. Bullock; charge, cruelty to minor child; prosecutrix, Ida Kramer. County to pay costs.

Com. vs. W. P. Washburn; charge, embezzlement; prosecutor, J. M. Mallory, to pay costs.

Isaac Shawver's license for Old Fort hotel transferred to A. L. Armstrong.

The Grand Jury reported that it had acted upon thirteen bills of indictment, ten of which were found true bills. It further reported that there is needed a new iron door in the jail yard fence, a new porch on the north side, and a new cellar door, and that the stable be repaired and repainted.

REBERSBURG.

Forest Leitzell and family, of Scottdale, are visiting relatives in town, and are always welcomed here. Mr. Leitzell is as jovial as ever.

Quite a number of people attended campmeeting at Sugar valley Sunday.

Miss Bertha Wolf, of Centre Hall, is visiting at the home of J. W. Harter.

Why is it that the people in this town who have street lamps don't light them these dark nights? Is it because they are too careless?

Misses May and Helen Kreider, who have been spending two months at the home of J. P. Frank's, returned to their home in Harrisburg Tuesday. Sorry to see them leave, as they are both ladies of refinement.

Prof. W. F. Zeigler, of Ashbourne, Pa., was a guest at the home of John Wolf Tuesday.

Victor Walker, who was employed at Cross Forks, Pa., for the past two months, is home again.

Mr. and Mrs. Kreider, of Harrisburg, were visitors at the home of James P. Frank.

Installation services were held in the Reformed church on Thursday night for the purpose of installing the pastor, Rev. Wetzel. Rev. Kershner, of Centre Hall, preached an eloquent sermon. He was assisted in the services by Rev. Brown, of Aaronsburg.

H. L. Gilbert, of Detroit, is home on a visit to his parents.

Mrs. Samuel Frank, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kreamer for the past month returned to her home in Harrisburg Tuesday morning.

Prof. E. M. Brungart left for Cross Forks, where he holds a principalship over five schools. Mr. Brungart is a gentleman of much tact and ability and unbounded success in his work is certain.

COLYER.

Jacob Lee, wife and little daughter, of Northumberland, are spending a short time with Mr. Lee's parents.

Jacob Weist, agent for a large dry goods house in Philadelphia, was the guest of G. R. Meiss Tuesday night.

John Boal and Wm. Jordan, with a gentleman friend from Philadelphia, are spending a few days with their parents at Colyer.

Among the sick in and around Colyer are, Mrs. Charley Miller, her son Edgar, Mrs. Roy Miller, Mrs. B. F. Rickert, John Rickert, and Frank Wright.

Philip Bradford and family, of Linden Hall, spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Bradford's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lee.

The Philadelphia boys and several of the handsome young ladies of this section took a trip to Penns Cave on Monday. They reported a fine time.

The Colyer band boys received their suits Saturday. They fit up to date.

Mrs. G. R. Meiss left today, for Philadelphia, where she will remain some time.

Showed their Fraternal Spirit.

The Odd Fellows again demonstrated, in a practical manner, the beauty and benefit of belonging to a fraternal order in the assistance given Samuel Shoop and family during the long illness of Mrs. Shoop, and after her death the trouble and expense some were at to decorate the grave and its surroundings. Such acts show a true fraternal feeling among the members of the Lodge, such as should exist in all fraternal societies.

THREE DEATHS.

Prominent Families in Mourning.

TRIPLE CALLING FROM ON HIGH.

Three Deaths Within Twenty-four Hours in Centre Hall.

MRS. JAMES A. KELLER.
WM. L. KURTZ.
MRS. SAMUEL SHOOP.

MRS. JAMES A. KELLER.

Mrs. Lottie Keller, wife of James A. Keller died on Friday evening from an illness extending over a period of several years. While her death was not altogether unexpected, it came as a great shock to the entire community because she was widely known and esteemed for the active interest she took in every good work.

Mrs. Keller had been in failing health for some time but not until a few days before her death was any apprehension felt. She attended services in her church, where she was always found when health permitted, on Sunday preceding her death and was confined to her bed only a few days. The Keller home, as presided over by Mrs. Keller, was one of the most hospitable in the vicinity, and every one who went there received a hearty welcome.

The deceased was an active worker in the Reformed church, and in her death the church loses one who was ever ready to make sacrifices that good might be done. She was also closely identified with the work of the woman's department of the Grange and held several offices in that order.

The funeral services were attended by a very large number of relatives and friends, not only from the immediate vicinity but from all parts of the county. Interment was made in the cemetery at this place and services were held in the Reformed church by Rev. Kershner, the deceased's pastor, who was with her at the time of her death.

Mrs. Keller was born in November 1844, and was the daughter of David Kleckner, of Union county. She was the youngest of a family of nine girls, and was married to Mr. Keller January 8, 1867. Ever since their marriage they have lived on the farm a few miles below town. She is survived by her husband and five children, Mrs. Frank Fisher, of Penn Hall, David K., John H., Christian D., and William F.

W. L. KURTZ.

Wm. L. Kurtz died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kurtz, in this place Friday night at 9 o'clock, after an illness of two weeks. The deceased was a resident of Lewisburg, where he edited and published the Lewisburg Journal, having purchased that plant in 1895.

In 1887 the deceased was married to Miss Annie Krissinger, of Berlin, Somerset county, who, with four children aged between twelve years and eighteen months, survive him.

Mr. Kurtz was born in Aaronsburg thirty-eight years ago. He graduated from Bucknell College, later was a member of the firm of Kurtz & Son, millers, at this place, after which he engaged in the hardware business in Berlin until 1895.

The funeral services were held at his father's home Monday afternoon, and were conducted by Rev. J. M. Rearick, assisted by Rev. Rhoads, Dr. Wolf, Dr. Holloway and Dr. Schuyler. The interment was made at Berlin, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Kurtz will dispose of her Lewisburg property including the Journal and later move to Berlin.

MRS. SAMUEL SHOOP.

Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Samuel Shoop, died on Sunday morning after a lingering illness. She had been suffering from a complication of diseases but the direct cause of her death was consumption. Mrs. Shoop was well known throughout this community, although owing to ill health for the past twenty years she was prevented from going away from home very much. Her quiet, inoffensive manner won for her the esteem of all she met.

Mrs. Shoop was the second daughter of J. O. Deininger. She was born in Centre Hall, where she has ever since resided, with the exception of a few years, when she and her husband lived in Williamsport. She was aged 44 years and 18 days. She was married to Samuel Shoop in 1873.

She was a consistent member of the United Evangelical church, having belonged to that church since childhood. The funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the United Evangelical church, Rev. W. W. Rhoads, officiating. Interment was made in the Centre Hall cemetery.

The deceased is survived by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Deininger, two sisters, Mrs. Lucy Henney, of this place; Mrs. James Stewart, of New Bloomfield; one brother, Clement Deininger; her husband and two children, Annie L. and William D.

PENN HALL.

J. C. Condo, proprietor of the Penn Hall carriage works, made a business trip to Loganton last Friday.

Misses Rebecca Snyder and Clara Kerstetter, of State College, spent a few days at the home of the former's brother, C. R. Snyder, of Green Grove.

Miss Clara Swarm, the accomplished daughter of John Swarm, of Williamsport, is visiting relatives and friends in and about town.

Daniel J. Koch, one of Ferguson township's enthusiastic young teachers is spending a week with his many friends at this place.

Miss Laurine Faust, of Potters Mills, and Miss Sadie Condo, of Coburn, spent Sunday with the latter's parents.

Rev. Bennet and Calvin Musser, of Williamsport, came on bicycles to David Musser's at noon on Tuesday. They were caught in the rain storm on top of Nittany mountain Monday afternoon, and report rather a wet trip.

Messrs. H. N. Meyer and H. F. McManaway started on a ten day's bicycle trip on Wednesday morning, to Womelsdorf, Pa., where Mr. McManaway was at one time a student. They expect to spend some time at the Williamsgrove picnic, after which they will visit Gettysburg, and stop with relatives in Harrisburg, Sunbury and Freeburg on their way home.

The Challenge band will hold a festival Saturday evening at this place. The Coburn band will be present to furnish the music. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and enjoy a rare musical feast while you eat Ceader's ice cream.

Our schools open next Monday and the directors have been cleaning the room so that everything will be in good condition for the very best work.

Henry Roush, who for many years was a resident of our town, now living in Brush valley, is again able to be out. Mr. Roush was stricken with paralysis on the 9th of last March, and since then has been confined to his room, not being able to do any work whatever. The left side of his body is almost useless, but with the aid of his cane he now manages to move about fairly well. Although he has suffered much from paralysis and various other diseases, he is still the same jolly, kind-hearted old Henry.

A number of our young people were invited to spend Friday evening at the home of J. D. Neese, and they report having had a very pleasant time. When the guests of the party had all arrived, cards were introduced and an hour or two were spent very pleasantly playing whist or euchre. After several prizes had been won, the estimable hostess, Mrs. Neese, invited the party to partake of the elaborate feast.

WOLFE'S STORE AND VICINITY.

The Reporter has no correspondent from this place, therefore the writer will endeovor to send communications once in a while.

Rumor has it that in the near future a new store will be opened in this village. Who the party is has not yet been learned.

Orwig and Grove's steam saw mill will this week be moved to the Morris timber tract. They will bring the outfit from Union county.

Allen Gilbert returned from a few weeks' visit to the lower counties last Saturday.

W.A. Corman, the watermelon man, took a load of melons to Rebersburg on Saturday evening. He sold 70 out of a load of 72 Good, Billy; come around again.

Mrs. Catharine Confer, of Loganton, is at present visiting her children at this place.

Mr. D. B. Weaver's hydraulic cider press is now in running order and Mr. Weaver takes this means of informing the public that his days for making cider are Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week until further notice. The press has been removed to a better and more convenient place and the public will find it more handy than heretofore.

Marriage Licenses.

Joseph A. Twitmire	Bellefonte
Margaret B. Underwood	"
Samuel W. Zettle	Lemont
Lola Evey	"
Darius G. Blair	Buffalo Run
Annie Irene Gates	Loveville
Lewis J. Casselberry	Howard
Hattie J. Bartley	Bellefonte
W. L. Wagner	Wingate
Frances Morrison	Fleming
Wilbur A. Henney	Centre Hall
Floda E. Clements	"
Samuel E. Campbell	Lemont
Sarah E. Whippo	Bellefonte
James Bannen	Morrisdale Mines
Elizabeth A. Young	Dundar
Samuel Clayton Rider	Bellefonte
Anna Marie Foley	"
Yephania Underwood	"
Elizabeth Brown	"

The Luse Reunion.

The Luse family reunion was held in Grange Park at this place last Thursday. The committee who made the arrangements were Messrs. John W. Shook, secretary, of Spring Mills; P. H. Luse, C. W. Luse, L. L. Smith, Forest Ocker and E. C. Nearhood who spared no effort to make the affair a success. At 11 a. m. order was called in the auditorium by President Dennis Luse, of Millheim. Prayer was offered by Rev. Zones, of Burlingame. The party was then entertained with choice music by Rev. W. W. Rhoads, Misses Ida Rhoads and Estie Ocker and Reuben Colyer. Then followed an address by the president, who in his remarks went back to the grandfather days of the family in Pennsylvania. He stated that George Luse, the founder of the family, came to Centre county from Lebanon county about seventy years ago and settled in or near Aaronsburg, followed by his nephews, Daniel, Samuel, Joseph, Henry, Elias and Dennis, all of whom followed the carpenter trade. In conclusion he congratulated the family upon its sobriety and integrity. Rev. Rhoads then spoke on family reunions. One hunhundred and fifty guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner. In the afternoon a family group picture was taken. Those from a distance were Mrs. M. C. Bears and two daughters, of Sparrows Point, M. D.; F. D. Luse, wife and son and his mother, Elizabeth Luse, of West Fairview; Rev. Zones and family, of Burlingame; C. W. Luse and wife, of Tyrone; Mrs. Emma E. Cooney and son and Mrs. W. W. Roberts, of Patton.

Four Deaths.

A three-year-old child of Lyman Kleinfelter died of cholera infantum last week. The child was buried at Tusseyville on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. W. A. Krise received a dispatch from Johnstown Wednesday, the 22nd inst., announcing the death of her sister, Mrs. R. J. Zimmerman. Her death was due to heart disease.

Miss Carrie E. Bilger, daughter of Dr. John Bilger, of Pleasant Gap, died at her home Friday night of consumption. She was aged 24 years, 4 months and 25 dayr. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Miss Della Fye, of near the Red Mill, daughter of John Fye, deceased, died on Saturday evening, aged twenty years. Interment was made at the Tusseyville cemetery on Tuesday, Rev. Rearick, of the Lutheran church, officiating.

Epworth League Rally.

Appended is a program of the Epworth League Rally to be held at Spring Mills, Sept. 6. "Songs of Soul" will be used. Bring your lunches with you. All are cordially invited.

9 A. M.—Prayer and praise services conducted by Miss Margaret Evans. . . "The work of the president of the Epworth League."—Discusion opened by Rev. Miller. . . Music by Spring Mills E. L. . . Sermon by a visiting pastor. Music. . . 1:30 P. M.—Song service conducted by G. L. Springer. . . Music by Millheim E. L. . . "The work of the first vice president," discussion opened by Miss Gertrude Spangler. General discussion. . . Music. . . "The work of the second vice president," discussion opened by Miss Kathryn Kerr. General discussion. . . Music by Spruce town E. L. . . "Quiet Hour" discussion by Rev. E. L. Williams. . . Music. 6:45 P. M.—Song service, conducted by Mrs. W. A Sandoe. . . Music by Centre Hall E. L. . . Sermon, by a visiting pastor. Consecration service.

HELEN BARTHOLOMEW, Sec'y.

Deaths in Other Counties.

J. J. Steely, of Lowell, Snyder Co. He was engaged in educational work for a number of years.

Mrs. A. E. Speck, of Oneida Township, Huntingdon Co., on Saturday last, aged 69 years.

Henry Cryder, cashier of First National Bank of Altoona. Aged 64 years.

Samuel Hartman, of Salona, Clinton county. He was one of the pioneer school teachers of that county.

Theodore Myers, aged 70 years, at Dunnstown, Clinton Co. Was canal foreman for thirty years and lately placed on the pension roll of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mrs. Elizabeth Furst, of Beech Creek, aged 83 years. Spent nearly her whole life in Beech Creek.

SPRING MILLS.

Miss Bertha Cadwalder, of New York, is visiting friends and relatives in the valley.

John Smith and daughter, Miss May started on Tuesday for an extended visit in the west.

Many of our people are attending the business men's picnic at Hecla today. The stores being closed gives every one a chance of attending.

A. Corman & Son's cider press at Spring Mills is doing a good business.

School begins on Monday. The little people are glad, but of course some will wend their way to the school house with the rapidity of a snail.

Elias Auman and wife, of Fort Wayne, Ind., are visiting their aged parents and many friends.

James Hanna is delighted over the arrival of a little daughter at his house.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Retort Courteous.

"Yes, I'm a gentleman," he cried,
"My family in fact is—"
"Oh, then I see," the maid replied,
"You're simply out of practice."

J. Witmer Wolf has been confined to the house for the past few days.

W. S. Hettinger, of Spring Mills, was in town yesterday and called to see us.

A new walk was built in front of the Shreffler property, adjoining Public School Park.

A colored campmeeting will be held in Long's grove near Rebersburg on Sunday.

Look on another page for Kreamer & Son's new ad. Some good bargains are offered.

The Chester De Vonde Theatrical Company is playing this week at Garman's Opera House.

The Bellefonte public schools will open on Tuesday. The High school will open on Wednesday.

Three Hungarians were crushed to instant death last Friday by a coal mine caving in, at Snow Shoe.

A Eureka paper states that Prof. E. J. Wolf has been re-elected teacher of one of the grammar schools of that city.

The Odd Fellows of Loganton, will observe Saturday as Memorial Day. Rev. D. E. Rupley will deliver the oration.

Mr. Steely, of Reedsville, father of the young ladies who visited the Bradfords recently, died suddenly a few days ago.

Cabinet Council met in special session yesterday to discuss the situation of the Chinese. A clash among the powers is feared.

If you want to vote you must be registered and assessed on or before September 4th. This is important. Don't fail to see about it.

Read the new advertisement of C. A. Krape, the shoe dealer at Spring Mills. Mr. Krape believes in using the Reporter as an advertising medium.

Isaac Shawver, who for the past five years was the popular proprietor of the Old Fort Hotel, has moved to town, into the house vacated by Frank Crawford.

Henry Stoner, Joseph Grossman, Henry Showers and David Fortney, all of Tusseyville, were unfortunate in losing horses from the the effects of lockjaw.

Mrs. Ella Bumiller, Mrs. D. L. Zerby, Mrs. Christian Miller and Christopher Alexander, all of Millheim, came up on Tuesday to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Shoop.

Abe Armstrong, the new proprietror of the Old Fort hotel moved into that hostelry on Tuesday. Mr. Armstrong is an experienced hotel man and knows how to please his guests.

The Potter township school board met on Saturday afternoon and adopted new readers. For half of the schools they adopted Baldwin and for the other half Cyr readers.

W. H. Moyer wishes to announce that his new hydraulic cider press will be in operation Tuesday and Thursday of each week, and that the best of satisfaction is guaranteed.

Mrs. William Matterson, of Coudersport, swallowed a teaspoonful of belladonna in mistake for castoria, and immediately fell into a stupor from which it has deen impossible to rouse her.

Prof. B.M. Wagenseller and brother, of Selinsgrove, spent a week at the home of John T. Lee. This is Prof. Wagenseller's first visit to town since completing his term of school here.

John Rickard, an employe at E. M. Huyett's stave mill in the Seven mountains is seriously ill. He lay unconscious for more than twenty-four hours, and is a peculiar case as reported by Dr. Emerick.

W. H. Denlinger, of Patton, washed his gloves with gasoline and shortly afterwards put them on to take a drive. In striking a match to light a cigar the gloves took fire and burned his hands badly.

Because he did not believe in banks, eccentric George McCalmont, of near Franklin, is out $840. The old man kept his money sewed up in the bed tick. While he was away from home the house was broken into and the money stolen.

John C. Delette, son of W. W. Delette, who for several years was a resident of town, died of typhoid pneumonia, at the home of his wife's parents, in Johnstown, on last Sabbath morning. Mr. Delette was a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Masonic Lodge, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He was buried by the Masonic Order.

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

A terrific storm is reported to have raged at Cape Nome on August 7, resulting in much loss of life and the destruction of many vessels.

Water splashed into a vessel of molten metal at the Bethlehem Steel Company's works, at Bethlehem, Pa., and caused an explosion. Seven men were dangerously hurt.

The remains of "Tom Hall," the well-known writer and soldier, who died at Hannibal, Mo., were taken to Chicago and interred there.

The Building Trades Council of San Francisco has ordered a general boycott of all the goods turned out by nine-hour planing mills.

A terrific electrical storm struck St. Joseph, Mich., and did much damage to property.

A small tornado visited Milwaukee. One man was killed and another fatally injured by a live electric wire in Philadelphia.

The will of the late C. P. Huntington was filed in New York. The widow, adopted daughter (Princess Hatzfeldt), and his nephews are the chief beneficiaries.

Andrew Carter Gilligan has begun his sentence of 18 years in Virginia penitentiary for the murder of Mr. Turner, father of his one-time sweetheart.

The population of St. Louis is 575,238. In 1890 its population was 451,770. The increase during the past ten years was 123,468, or 27.33 per cent.

Hon. W. L. Wilson, former Postmaster-General, and now president of Washington and Lee University, is reported to be seriously ill.

Hon. Harry L. Maynard, of Portsmouth, was nominated for Congress by Democrats of Second Virginia District.

Omaha, Neb., is the first city thus far counted in the twelfth census that shows a decrease in population during the past decade. The count of the population shows 102,555. The population in 1890 was 140,452. This indicates a decrease in ten years of 37,897, or 26.98 per cent.

The population of Jersey City is 206,433, against 163,003 for 1890, an increase of 43,430, or 26.64 per cent. Hoboken's population is 59,364, as against 43,648 for 1890, an increase of 15,716, or 36.01 per cent.

The sixteenth annual convention and third exhibition of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists adjourned in New York.

A fire which has smoldered for 40 years in Summit Hill Mine, Allentown, Pa., has broken out afresh, and is raging furiously.

On account of pressure of public business the President may not be able to visit the G. A. R. Encampment in Chicago.

Judge Cantrill, of Kentucky, continued the case of Henry Youtsey until the next term of the court on account of the prisoner's illness.

Major John B. Kerr and Captain Slocum have been ordered to Berlin and Lisbon, respectively, as United States military attaches.

Bartholomew Ruella, a noted Italian counterfeiter, was convicted at Philadelphia of making and passing bad silver dollars.

Hon. J. P. Dolliver was appointed United States Senator by Governor Shaw, of Iowa, to succeed the late Senator Gear.

Thomas Green, the well-known hotel proprietor in Philadelphia, died there, aged 70 years.

Caleb Corbin and his father were killed near Brooks Run, W. Va., by a hand-car plunging into the creek.

Adolph Sinks, principal of the Sink's Institute, Chicago, died at Hartford, Conn., aged 68 years.

Mrs. Florida Grant, wife of Bishop Grant, of the A. M. E. Church, died at Atlantic City.

A statue to ex-United States Senator Zebulon Vance was unveiled at Raleigh, N. C.

The Berkeley County (W. Va.) Agricultural Fair is the most successful ever held.

The Fayerweather will case in New York has been opened again.

The steamer Spectacular was sunk in Lake Erie.

The Farmers' National Congress assembled in Colorado Springs. A large number of delegates from various sections of the country were present. The visitors were welcomed by Mayor J. R. Robinson.

According to census returns, the population of St. Paul is 163,632, an increase over 1890 of 30,476, or 22.89 per cent., and that of Minneapolis is 202,718, an increase over 1890 of 37,980, or 23.05 per cent.

Mr. W. J. Bryan addressed an audience at Wahoo, the seat of Saunders county, near Lincoln.

A freight train wreck occurred on the Harlem division of the New York Central Railroad at Kensico, N. Y. Seven persons were killed.

It is estimated that the losses caused by the forest fires in Colorado and Wyoming amount to $10,000,000.

John D. Flower, a New York banker and brother of the late Roswell P. Flower, is dead.

The suggestion of the Baltimore American for a floral exhibit in Baltimore next year meets the approval of those attending the convention and trade exhibition of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists in New York.

Gen. John B. Gordon has replied to the United Confederate Veterans, who protested against future reunions of the Blue and the Gray and against his acceptance of an invitation to attend the G. A. R. Encampment in Chicago. He states that he will continue to work for harmony between the North and the South, and that he must be the judge of his acts.

Miss May Fosburg was fatally shot by a burglar in her father's home, at Pittsfield, Mass. Her father and brother were beaten into insensibility. There were three burglars, all of whom escaped.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that Porto Rico is not to be considered a foreign country after May 1, 1900.

Census returns for Chicago show the population of the city to be 1,698,575, as against 1,099,850 in 1890.

Dr. Howard M. Wilkinson and Miss Packard, the eloping couple of Dover, Del., were arrested in Atlanta, Ga.

A TRAIL OF DEATH.

DRINK-CRAZED PHYSICIAN KILLS THREE AND IS SHOT DOWN.

CHILD A FORCED WITNESS.

Dr. Sturley Harrington of Missouri Shoots Down His Uncle and Mother-in-Law While in Search of Wife, Whom He Had Driven Away, and Kills Pursuing Sheriff—Shot by Sheriff's Son.

Leavenworth, Kan. (Special).—A peculiarly distressing quadruple tragedy took place at Farley, a small town across the river in Missouri. Dr. Sturley Harrington, a physician, of Farley, drunk and imagining fancied wrongs, killed James Wallace, his uncle, a wealthy farmer; Mrs. Wm. Wallace, Harrington's mother-in-law, and J. P. Dillingham, sheriff of Platte county, who tried to arrest him. He was, in turn, shot dead by Harry Dillingham, the sheriff's son.

Harrington's 12-year-old daughter was a forced witness of the different stages of the tragedy, the physician taking her with him in his buggy as he went from place to place on his bloody errand.

Saturday night Harrington quarreled with his wife and drove her from home, threatening her life. He had had words with James Wallace over a line fence, and had been on a protracted spree. Mrs. Harrington had not returned home, and Harrington, repairing to Wallace's home, demanded to know where she could be found. Wallace professed to have no knowledge of her whereabouts, whereat Harrington whipped out a revolver and shot him twice, once in the head and once again through the heart.

Leaving his victim as he lay, Harrington drove half a mile to the home of Mrs. William Wallace, and again demanded news of his wife. Mrs. Wallace answered that she knew nothing of Mrs. Harrington, and the physician shot her dead before she could make an outcry.

Harrington drove immediately to Leavenworth, taking his little girl with him. He purchased some cartridges for his revolver and a 41-caliber rifle and ammunition for it. As he retraced his steps the liquor and the thoughts of his crime apparently maddened him. Reaching Farley, he entered William Ehee's general store and demanded some money of Daniel Cannon, the clerk.

"I have only three dollars and can not let you have that," said Cannon.

"Yes, you can, for I will pay it back," replied Harrington.

Cannon still refused, and Harrington drew a revolver and demanded the money. The clerk turned over the money and Harrington started to leave the store. As he did so Cannon seized a revolver and fired one shot at him. He missed, and Harrington turning quickly, emptied his revolver in the direction of the crowd. None of the shots took effect, but they sufficed to keep the people at bay and Harrington sauntered toward the door.

Sheriff Dillingham and his posse had been following Harrington closely, and as the murderer emerged from the store he stood face to face with his pursuers. Harrington raised his weapon and fired at the sheriff, the ball entering Dillingham's forehead. Harrington a moment later stepped over the body of the dying sheriff and started to run. He had gone but a few rods when a shot from the revolver of Harry Dillingham, son of the sheriff, brought him to the ground. Both Sheriff Dillingham and Harrington died within a few minutes.

DETAINED ITALIANS KEEP QUIET.

Secret Service Men's Prisoners Have Nothing to Say.

New York (Special).—Michael Guida and Mateo Moresca, the two Italians arrested by Secret Service men on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., were brought over from Ellis Island to the barge office with the rest of the detained immigrants. The men, as far as appearances went, were no more guarded than are the persons in detention. They walked about the pen, but had very little to say to their companions.

Captain Howard, head of the contract labor department, was in charge at the barge office, and said there was nothing new in the case.

Whether the Government authorities will have a special court of inquiry for the Anarchists remains to be seen. It was suggested by an official that there may be a special board of investigation. It is understood that the officials at Washington are waiting for evidence from the Consul at Naples which is to be gathered by the Italian police.

London (By Cable).—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The arrest of Maresca and Guida in New York arose out of some letters received at Bresci's lodging subsequent to the assassination of King Humbert. One of these, dated New York, July 25, and signed 'Mabor,' urged Bresci to commit the crime, urging that Maresca and Guida would do their duty toward President McKinley. Maresca is known to the Italian police as a most fanatical Anarchist."

Tried to Impale Train.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. (Special).—A policeman crossing the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in the extreme northern part of the city came upon a serious obstruction on the track. He could see down the line some distance from the crossing something that protruded from the rocky embankment. He made an examination and found a 30-foot steel rail imbedded in the rock and reaching out onto the track at an angle.

The rail was so placed that it would strike the cylinder of an engine coming from the west. It is thought the purpose was to wreck the express from Buffalo, and in the excitement that would follow blow open and rob the safe in the express car.

Latimer a West Virginian.

Lieut. Julian L. Latimer, who is with the United States Army in Pekin for the purpose of transmitting authentic information to Admiral Remey, to be sent on to Washington, is a native of Jefferson county, W. Va., where his father was for several years Clerk of the Circuit Court.

He was appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy in 1886 by Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, was a bright and industrious student, and graduated with credit. In July of last year he was commissioned lieutenant. He has spent eight years at sea.

OUR REPLY TO EARL LI.

Latest Correspondence Between the Chinese and This Government.

Washington (Special).—The State Department made public the following correspondence:

(Handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu, August 20, 1900.)

Cablegram dated August 19, from Viceroy Li Hung Chang, transmitted by the Chinese Minister in London and received by Mr. Wu on the night of the same day.

It was the declaration of all the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the great powers that the expedition of the allied troops was solely for the rescue of the ministers in Pekin. Now the allied troops having entered Pekin and found all the ministers safe, it seems proper that hostilities should at once cease, and that negotiations should commence. I therefore request the United States Government to appoint an envoy with full powers, or appoint the minister now in Pekin for the purpose, as he is necessarily acquainted with the affairs between Chinese and foreigners, and to inform me if the conference will take place in Pekin. After receipt of a definite reply I will at once proceed to the North. Please request the Secretary of State to lay the matter before his Excellency the President. I await reply.

(Received at the Department of State August 21, 1900.)

Cablegram from Viceroy Li Hung Chang, dated August 21, 1900, and received by Minister Wu on the same day.

The Boxer rebels in Pekin having been dispersed, there will be positively no more fighting. Further military operations on the part of the powers are greatly to be deplored. Besides urging cessation of hostilities, please confer with Secretary of State upon subject of withdrawal of troops and appointment of plenipotentiary to negotiate settlement of all other questions so as to preserve amicable relations. I await early reply.

(Sent to the Chinese Minister, Aug. 22, 1900.)

Memorandum in response to the Chinese Minister's communication of cablegrams from Viceroy Earl Li Hung Chang, dated August 19 and 21, proposing the immediate cessation of hostilities and the appointment of an envoy to conduct negotiations, received at the Department of State August 20 and 21, 1900.

While the condition set forth in the memorandum delivered to the Chinese Minister August 12 has not been fulfilled, and the powers have been compelled to rescue their ministers by force of arms, unaided by the Chinese Government, still this Government is ready to welcome any overtures for a truce, and invite the other powers to join, when security is established in the Chinese capital and the Chinese Government shows its ability and willingness to make on its part an effective suspension of hostilities there and elsewhere in China. When this is done—and we hope it will be done promptly—the United States will be prepared to appoint a representative to join with the representatives of the other similarly interested powers and of the authoritative and responsible government of the Chinese Empire to attain the ends declared in our circular to the powers of July 3, 1900.

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

Department of State, Washington, August 22, 1900.

BRYAN'S SECOND NOTIFICATION.

Came From the Populist Party—Witnessed by Large Crowd.

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—William Jennings Bryan received the second official notification of his nomination for the Presidency. This notification came from the Populist party and Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, acted as the mouthpiece of the party in making it.

Mr. Bryan was at the same time informed of the indorsement of his candidacy by the United States Monetary League, this notification being given by A. W. Rucker. The ceremonies occurred in the spacious and beautiful grounds of the State Capitol and were witnessed by a large number of people.

In many respects the meeting paralleled the Indianapolis notification. This was true in the fact that both were held in parks, in that the weather was intensely hot, and that the impatience of the crowd compelled the speakers preceding Mr. Bryan to curtail their remarks. Indeed, not one of the speakers was permitted to speak at the length he had counted upon, and as a result the entire proceeding covered only an hour and a half. Rain had been threatened early in the day, but before the meeting was called to order the clouds had lifted and the fear of a storm which might compel the meeting to be held indoors had given place to the certainty of fiercely beating sunshine, which was intensified by great humidity and untempered by any breeze.

An audible sigh of relief from the sweltering crowd mingled with the applause which greeted the appearance of the national leader upon the platform when he arrived at 3.30 o'clock, and it was evident even then that while there was a general desire to hear and see him the audience was finding the situation too uncomfortable to be long endured.

Girl Killed by Robber.

New York (Special).—Catherine Scharff, aged 22, was beaten to death with a hammer in her rooms on the second floor of 674 Second avenue some time between 7 p. m. and midnight Saturday, the body not being found until morning. Her brother made the discovery when he came home after midnight. The woman's body lay in a pool of blood, face downward. Near by on the floor was a bloody hammer, and the rooms had been ransacked of every thing of value. It is the opinion of the police that a thief entered the house and was surprised in his work by the girl, and that he killed her to prevent identification.

Assaulted as They Slept.

Charleston, W. Va. (Special).—Clint Samples, a 19-year-old printer, employed on the Gazette, had his skull crushed while lying asleep in bed at Shamblin's Hotel, and Bert Myers, his room-mate, was rendered unconscious by a blow at the same time.

The assault is shrouded in mystery. Samples gave one scream about 1 o'clock, rousing the house. He was found in bed with his skull crushed, while Myers was on the floor unconscious. The room was open, but there was no weapon, nor anything to indicate who had committed the crime

RIOT IN AKRON, OHIO.

LARGE CROWD GATHERED TO LYNCH COLORED MAN.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED.

Jail Officials Fired Upon and Many People Injured in Melee—Crime for Which Colored Man was Arrested was Assault Upon a Six-Year-Old Girl—Prisoner Taken to Cleveland.

Akron, Ohio (Special).—In this city the heart of the boasted Western Reserve, a mob sought the life of a negro prisoner and in a conflict with the authorities shed blood.

Louis Peck, a colored man, was put in jail on the charge of criminally assaulting the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Maas.

The report that he had confessed spread rapidly and a mob gathered. Not believing the statement of the Sheriff that Peck had been sent out of the city the crowd sent committees through the city prison and the county jail to search. This proving fruitless, the mob gathered in front of the city prison, where the Mayor tried to induce them to disperse.

Some one fired a shot at the prison. Other shots followed and for a few minutes there were terrible scenes.

Two persons are dead from bullets and several are badly wounded, at least one of the latter fatally.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock a. m. Officer John Duffy arrested Peck, who during the day confessed to Prison Keeper Washer of having attempted to assault Christina, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Maas, industrious and respectable people, who live on Perkins Hill.

The colored man offered to give the child a ride in his buggy. Christina accepted the invitation, and a few hours later she was found on the side of the road west of the city.

The prisoner is about 40 years of age, married, and recently moved here.

The story of his confession spread like wildfire through the city and officers learned that an attempt would be made to lynch him. Peck was badly frightened. Officers had been searching for him since Monday night, and he was arrested at the Union Depot as he stepped from a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train. In Police Court he pleaded guilty and was bound over to the Common Pleas Court. His bail was placed at $5000.

A large crowd gathered about the city prison at 7.30 o'clock and forced in the doors. The prison was soon packed with the mob and the officers offered no resistance, as Peck earlier in the evening had been quietly taken away to Cleveland.

To satisfy the mob the officers suggested that a committee of six be appointed to search all the cells and go through every part of the building. This was done, and as the negro was not found a yell was made, "Now for the county jail. Give us the nigger and we will deal with him."

A mad rush followed for the jail, and soon the jail was in the hands of the mob.

After gaining the private apartments of the jail the crowd started to batter down the big iron doors. Deputy Sheriff Stone stood in front of the prison doors and made a speech. He informed the crowd that Peck could not be found in there and told the people in the mob to select a committee and he would allow the committee to search the jail from top to bottom. A committee was quickly selected and the jail was searched, every cell being examined.

The city prison was again surrounded and hundreds of people forced their way into the prison for the second time, insisting that Peck was there.

Mayor W. E. Young at this time appeared at one of the windows in the upper part of the building. He addressed the mob as best he could, saying that Peck had been taken out of the prison at 4 o'clock by Sheriff Kelly and driven out of the city in a closed carriage. The people in the mob would not believe the Mayor and continued to yell and demand that Peck be surredered.

At 10 o'clock the mob began for the third time to attack the city prison. Someone in the crowd began shooting at the building. This was followed by several more shots. The officers in the building appeared at the windows and began to shoot over the heads of the people. A man with a shotgun then fired at the officers.

It is said that several officers were wounded. The crowd then began to smash in the windows of the city building and the firing became general. Hundreds of shots were exchanged, and one boy, name unknown, was carried dead from the street. It is certain that dozens of men were wounded.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR LYNCHERS.

Four More Whites Go to Jail for Killing Humphries Men.

Dallas, Texas (Special).—Four lynchers, white men, recognized as among the leading citizens of Henderson county, pleaded guilty before Judge Lipscomb, at Palestine, in Anderson county, before whom they were to be tried on change of venue, and received life sentences in the penitentiary. They were Former Justice of the Peace Jos. Wilkerson, J. A. Johns, Sam'l Hall and John F. Gaddis. This concludes the most sensational criminal chapter in the history of Henderson county. Eight white men have been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the lynching on the night of May 23, 1899, of James, John and George Humphries, white farmers, in what is known as the trans-cedar district. Two others, Polk Weeks and John Greenhaw, turned State's evidence and will escape punishment. The excuse for lynching the Humphries brothers was that they were "bad citizens and were harboring criminals." The truth, however, appears to be that they knew too much about illicit stills and other violations of the law.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The little King of Spain prefers bullfighting to any imported sports.

The little Grand Duchess Olga of Russia is the richest baby in the world.

At one time the Kaiser called Victor Emmanuel III. "the wandering royal encyclopedia."

Daniel Howell, of the New York City Postoffice, has resigned after an unbroken service of 47 years.

President Hadley, of Yale, is an expert with the foils, and is said to be a better fencer than anyone in his college.

HOW PEKIN WAS TAKEN.

Foreigners Were Attacked the Day Before Allies Entered.

Pekin (By Cable).—Contrary to the agreement of the allied commanders, the Russians advanced and occupied the first door of Pekin's east gate early Tuesday morning, but failed to force the second door.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Americans and British entered the gate near the legations and met with only slight resistance. The Japanese met more serious opposition at the upper east gate all day. At midnight they blew up the gate and entered the city. Many Chinese were killed. The persons in the legation were well, but somewhat starved. Minister Conger said:

"They tried to annihilate us the day before you got in. Prince Ching, president of the Tsung Li Yamen, sent word that his officers had received orders to cease firing on us under pain of death. At 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day the Chinese opened fire and this continued. If the relieving column had not arrived we must have succumbed. The Americans lost 7 marines killed and 15 wounded. One child died.

"The whole movement is purely a governmental one. The Boxers are only a pretense, having no guns. The confidential adviser of the Empress was the leader of the imperial troops here.

"In 11 days over 2000 shells fell among us. The American marines, under Captain Myers, held a position on the wall throughout the siege. Upon the allies passing the wall the Chinese retreated. The imperial family left four days ago for Shensi Province."

It is estimated that the strength of the Pekin garrison was 10,000 men. The United States legation was urged to leave the city under an escort of Chinese troops, but refused, fearing treachery. The Chinese in the Tartar city made a stout resistance. After shelling them the allies succeeded in forcing the gate and entering the city about noon on the 15th. The American loss in this action was the greatest. Captain Reilly, of the Fifth Artillery, was killed.

In an interview Sir Claude McDonald, the British Minister, said:

"The Chinese broke every engagement with the foreign Ministers. There is no truth in the story that the imperial palace supplied the legations with food. The palace sent vegetables, which were refused. Our total losses during the siege of the legations were 67 killed and 120 wounded."

NOW A SUPPLICANT.

China Makes Formal Application for Peace.

Washington (Special).—The latest news about the situation in Pekin comes in a message from James W. Ragsdale, United States Consul at Tientsin, to the State Department. He says the Chinese troops are surrounded by the allied army in the palace grounds at Pekin. Hard fighting has been going on there.

It is believed that the Emperor and the Dowager Empress have fled, the Chinese Minister at London having received official advices to that effect and the report being confirmed by other sources. They are supposed to have left Pekin August 13 and to be on the way to Taiyuenfu, sometimes called Sianfu or Sinanfu, the capital of Shensi Province, west of Pekin. From Pekin to Taiyuenfu is about 300 miles. The Emperor and Empress are reported to be under the restraint of Prince Tuan, the noted anti-foreign leader.

According to London advices the monarchs and their treasure train, protected by 30,000 troops, have arrived at Wutaisan, 200 miles from Pekin. Another account says they have traversed but 60 miles. The Viceroys of China's southern provinces have requested the powers that no personal indignity be shown to the Emperor or Empress Dowager. It develops that the consuls at Tientsin actually proposed recently that the tombs of the Ming dynasty in China—the predecessors of the present Manchu dynasty—be destroyed. The powers unanimously rejected the proposition.

A Pekin cablegram states that Minister Conger says the Chinese tried to annihilate the foreigners the day before the allies entered. A renewed attack was made, and if the allies had not arrived the legations would probably have succumbed. Minister Conger blames the Chinese Government, saying that "the Boxers are only a pretense, having no guns." He also says the Emperor and Empress Dowager have fled from the city.

The Chinese Government, through Li Hung Chang, applied to each of the powers to name a commissioner to bring about a cessation of hostilities. Li asks that Minister Conger or some other official be named on the part of the United States. As fighting has been continuing at Pekin, the powers are not disposed to negotiate.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, who is to command the allied troops in China, left Berlin on his way to the Orient.

The Fifteenth United States Infantry and a battalion each of the Second and Eighth Infantry, sailed from San Francisco for Taku.

Drought Killing Kansas Corn.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—Two-thirds of Kansas, west of three easternmost tiers of counties, is experiencing one of the most severe droughts in the history of the State, and the general opinion is that the Kansas corn crop will be the smallest, in proportion to its requirements for feeding, that has been raised in many years.

In 1899 the crop was 225,000,000 bushels. Secretary Coburn's report of conditions on August 4 indicated a yield this year of about 145,000,000 bushels. Since then there have been two weeks of hot, dry weather, which has further materially reduced conditions, and the most liberal estimate of well-informed men on 'Change do not exceed 100,000,000, while many place the crop at not over 75,000,000 bushels.

Killed Wife and Children.

Arlington, Minn. (Special).—Theodore Wallart, a farmer, living three miles from town, killed his wife, a boy of 19 years, a girl of 16 and a baby. He then set fire to his barn, destroying the stable with nine horses, a corn crib and a full hay barn. Mrs. Wallart had been trying to secure a divorce, the couple having separated. Wallart entered the house through a window and slaughtered the family with the exception of one child, a boy, who was wounded, however, and probably will die. Wallart fled.

POWERS QUERIED.

ASKED TO DEFINE THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.

In View of the Warlike Preparations of Germany and Hostile Moves of Russia, the United States Government Wants to Know Their Intentions in China.

Washington (Special).—It was decided at Friday's meeting of the Cabinet to sound the foreign powers on the proposition to continue the present concert of action in China. The American ministers at London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Tokio were cabled by Acting Secretary of State Adee to make inquiry at the respective foreign offices as to the attitude which these powers will assume toward China now that the purpose of the first alliance has been accomplished.

The diplomatic situation in China was the sole topic of discussion before the Cabinet, the question of calling an extra session not coming up at all. The difficulties which were feared are already making their appearance.

The conduct of Russia and of Germany arouse the gravest apprehension. The reported announcement of the Russian commander in Pekin that his country has declared war against China, together with the tone of Germany's reply to Li Hung Chang's request for the appointment of a peace commissioner, together with the German Emperor's recent speeches, indicate clearly that both these Governments have plans and intentions far beyond the rescue of the ministers and the restoration of order.

Steps have been taken by the State Department to learn if the Russian commander has been accurately reported.

Surprise is expressed here that the first intelligence of such grave action by the Russian Government should come in such an indirect way. There is a disposition to doubt the accuracy of the report. If the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has been given his passports, it is thought that either Minister Wu should have learned of it or that the American Embassy at St. Petersburg would have reported it. That both Russia and Germany are acting in concert with a view to territorial acquisitions in China is scarcely doubted. The demonstrative continuance of Germany's military preparations, in spite of the fact that Pekin is in the hands of the allies, and that the country has begun diverting its troops from China, is too significant of that Government's determination to obtain land indemnity for the death of its Minister.

The project of inviting all the nations to an international conference, which was tentatively considered by the Cabinet some time ago, is again being discussed. The formal announcement by the War Department that no more troops would be sent to China was intended as an official declaration by the Government that it regarded the military operations in China as now near an end. With the Russian commander announcing that his country is at war with China at a moment when American troops are being withdrawn, a state of confusion is bound to arise, which can be cleared up only by diplomatic conferences. It is too early to state whether this international congress shall be identical with the peace congress to be held in Pekin, or whether it shall meet on the Continent after the Pekin peace convention has completed the work of arranging a preliminary peace, leaving the broader questions of reparation and indemnity and the methods of paying the obligations assumed by China, to the continental conference.

HARD HIT BY TORNADO.

A Swath of Ruin Through the City of Sheboygan.

Sheboygan, Wis. (Special).—A terrific windstorm struck this city, coming suddenly from the north. Eight large buildings were completely wrecked and 200 small houses were blown down, causing a loss of $300,000.

At noon it was as dark as night and intensely hot. A few minutes before 1 o'clock the storm broke, increasing in force until it became a tornado. People were thrown down and fences and signs hurled hundreds of feet. The storm, which raged for only ten minutes, was two miles wide. The street car barns were wrecked, and cars were smashed to pieces. The electric wires were all blown down. The roof of the warehouse of the Crocker Chair Company was blown off and thrown against the factory, wrecking the building. The tent of a horse and pony show was torn from the ground and blown away, leaving the animals to run panic-stricken through the city.

The steeple of the Lutheran Church was blown down into two residences, smashing in the roofs. The Fourth Ward schoolhouse was completely wrecked. The wind wrecked building after building with the greatest rapidity and there was little warning of the approach of the storm. The people in every case, however, were out of their houses before the storm struck, and those who were hit by flying debris were only slightly injured. In the factories the employees were, in many cases, bruised and cut from wreckage.

Children Killed by Lightning.

Milwaukee, Wis. (Special).—During the storm two little children of Chas. Zunker, named Frida and Adele, were killed by a bolt of lightning. The county hospital was struck by lightning, a section of the roof torn away and the electric plant rendered useless.

Janesville, Wis. (Special).—A terrific hail storm swept over Rock county, and it is estimated that two-fifths of the tobacco crop is ruined. If this should prove to be true the loss will reach $500,000.

Our Largest Gun.

South Bethlehem, Pa. (Special).—In the presence of Lieutenant-General Miles, General Wilson, General Buffington and other army officials the new 18-inch Gathaman torpedo gun, the largest ever built in this country, was tested at the Bethlehem Steel Works to determine the velocity of the shot and the strength of the gun and proved a gratifying success. The Government made an appropriation of $65,000 for the experiment and demanded that ten shots be fired, the tests to show a pressure of 18,000 pounds per inch and a velocity of 18,000 feet to the second.

CROST THE WHEAT,

Come a-trippin' 'crost the wheat,
Lookin' sweet, an' mighty sweet!
My! but I wuz glad to meet
Mary o' the meadows!

Let the sheaf fall at my feet;
Heard my heart—an' how it beat,
Jest a-sayin': "Ain't she sweet—
Mary o' the meadows!"

Wild winds tossed her tresses sweet—
Gleamin'—streamin' at her feet;
Nothin' could the winds repeat
But "Mary o' the meadows!"

Yet, jest like a shaft o' light
Quick she faded from my sight,
An' the whole world sighed "Good-night"
To Mary o' the meadows!
—F. L. Stanton, in the Atlanta Constitution.

The Tragedy of Room 12.

By Prof. James Ramerefz.

In the winter of 1893, while travelling on business connected with the paper I represented, I put up at the —— hotel in Chicago, which had been recommended to me by the journalistic fraternity for its comfortable beds, substantial meals, and best of all, its moderate prices.

I was assigned to Room 14, a neatly furnished apartment that had two doors, one of which opened into the hall, while the other (which I found on examination to be tightly locked, communicated with the adjoining chamber.

The connecting room bore the ominous and much dreaded number 13, and I was informed by the loquacious porter that it had been unoccupied for a long time in consequence.

On the second night of my arrival, when, after a hard but profitable day's work, I reached the hotel, I found a new guest had registered during my absence who seemed to possess so little of superstitious fear that he had taken the much shunned Room 13.

The newcomer was a singular looking man, dressed in a funeral like suit of deepest black, and with a clean shaven face, the almost deathly white pallor of which formed a marked contrast to his eyes, that were dark as stormy, summer midnight skies and as full of their thrilling electrical gleams.

When a little later I went up to my room I met the porter on the way bringing up the new guests luggage.

It consisted of a small valise and a long, deep, coffin-shaped box, made of highly polished ebonlike wood.

As I watched this strange looking box carried into the room, bearing the fatal number so much feared by the superstitious, a strange sense of impending evil which I could not well define took possession of me, and although I was not much given to curiosity, I could not help wondering what the coffinlike looking receptacle contained and why the stranger seemed so anxious it should be handled with the utmost care.

But wearied with my day's exertions I managed at last to dismiss both man and box from my mind, and after extinguishing the gas and retiring was soon in a sound sleep.

I had slept scarcely an hour (I found by consulting my watch) when I was aroused by the sound of voices in the adjoining room.

One of them was a man's voice, harsh and angry, while the other seemed to be that of a woman, shrill and pleading.

My first thought on awakening was that I was still dreaming, knowing as I did that it was a strict rule of the house to let rooms to men only.

But, as I became more thoroughly awake and listened intently, I was convinced that it was unmistakably a woman's voice I heard.

"How had she obtained entrance to the new comer's room? How had he managed to smuggle her in there?" I asked myself, while again I wondered what the strange, coffinlike box contained I had noticed among his luggage.

To further satisfy myself that I was really awake, I arose from my bed and steadily creeping to the door of the adpoining room applied my eye to the keyhole that the new comer had not taken the precaution to plug up on his side.

As I did so I started back in astonishment too great for any words to describe.

For, looking through it, I distinctly beheld a woman seated on the one chair near the foot of the bed, a woman who was so wondrously fair to look upon that she seemed more like some artist's or poet's vision of the unearthly beautiful than a flesh and blood creation.

She wore a robe of deepest blue, matching in hue her eyes that swept in billowy sealike waves about her, while amid the foamlike laces at her bosom sparkled a cluster of star-shaped diamonds.

At her feet rested the strange coffin-shaped box with its lid now thrown back, and I had just time to notice this, and take in the details of her face, form and dress, when I heard the new comer, who stood close beside her, his hand roughly resting on her shoulder, exclaim in the same harsh, angry tones that had awakened me:

"It is useless Marie for you to beg for mercy. Your guilty life must pay the forfeit for your sin. Like your sweetheart you——"

"Oh, Jules! listen to me for the love of heaven," the woman interrupted, in the same shrill, pleading tones I had heard before.

"Oh, Jules!" she went on, "I am innocent, I swear'd I——"

"Enough," the man broke in fiercely, while his eyes gleamed upon her like those of some wild beast about to spring upon its prey.

"I wonder at it," he sneeringly continued," after all I have seen and heard that you dare talk of innocence and beg for forgiveness.

Then, after a moment's silence, he savagely shouted:

"Forgive you? By heaven, no?" Pray, pray, while you have yet time, for in one minute more your guilty soul will be hurled into eternity.

The next instant, while too paralyzed for the time with horror to speak, I continued kneeling there at the door looking and listening, I saw the new comer draw a long knife that he had concealed somewhere about his person, and then, while he uttered a demonical cry of rage, catch the woman by the throat and plunge the gleaming blade up to the hilt in her breast.

As he did so a wildest scream of terror broke from the woman's lips, that died away in muffled choking gasps as the tightly gripping hand and sharp weapon did their cruel, deadly work.

The sound of her dying cries broke the spell of horror that had held me helpless for the time.

And with a loudest cry of "murder! murder!" that might have waked the dead, I dashed madly out into the hall.

In a moment, that seemed like an age to me, the landlord came dashing up the stairs.

His appearance was followed by a scene of wildest confusion, as all the guests and servants came rushing in in all stages of undress from their rooms to inquire the cause of the commotion.

Among the former came the occupant of Room 13, who was still fully dressed in his funeral-like suit of deepest black, and whose face it seemed to me wore even a still more deathly pallor.

As I caught sight of him, with chattering teeth I pointed in his direction and gasped:

"The murderer! Don't let him escape!" the woman he killed is in his room.

"The woman!" echoed mine host, with a look of indescribable amazement on his round, florid face.

By this time as many of us as could enter had all crowded into Room 13.

The woman, whose death cries I had heard through the keyhole, was no where to be seen.

But the coffin shaped box, with its lid now closed, was standing still at the foot of the bed.

As I caught signt of it, with trembling limbs and voice, I exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, you will find his victim, the woman he has murdered is in that box."

"Yes, gentlemen, you will," answered the newcomer with an air of deepest resignation as of one prepared to meet his doom.

Even at that terrible moment I could not help but admire the man's coolness and courageous demeanor.

Mine host was the first to raise the lid of the box.

As he did so, and peered down into it, a loudest laugh broke from his lips.

Fearing that he had become suddenly insane at the awful blood-stained sight within, as well as the disguise the tragedy would bring upon his hotel, I gazed in consternation at him, while some of the guests and servants pressed about him to also get a glimpse of the contents of the box.

When the others had looked they too followed suit by loudly laughing.

Believing myself to be the victim of some horrible jest I at last managed to peep into the box myself.

It were impossible for words to picture my feelings as I did so; also my regret at having acted in such a hasty manner in rousing the hotel with my cries of "murder."

The woman I had seen through the keyhole was no delusion of the senses. She was lying there within the box reposing as quietly as one in the sleep of death.

But, alas, for me! and the merciless chaffing I was forced to undergo from my fellow salesmen.

She was a woman of wax.

The occupant of Room 13, his card informed us) was a clever hypnotist, magician and ventriloquist, and the seeming tragedy I had witnessed was a rehearsal of a short drama of ventriloquism, entitled "The Jealous Husband."

But it was a most gruesome experience for me, as much as if it had been a real tragedy, and, I suppose, will prove an equally gruesome tale for those who read before they become aware how badly I was sold.

From the Bottom of the Ocean.

The material brought up from the bottom is of great value as indicating the state of the water and sea floor. Over a large part of the ocean the bottom is covered with a light powdery mass called ooze.

It is made of the shells or tests of little animals that can hardly be seen without a microscope, that have died and settled to the bottom as snowflakes settle through the atmosphere to the earth. This is the sort of deposit that made our beds of limestone ages ago, and it is the best kind of resting place for a cable, for it sinks into the soft, fluffy mass and is protected from harm. Ooze shows still water, for a current would wash it away as a wind blows snowflakes, and if the floor sloped steeply the ooze would slip down like sand on a roof, so when the rod shows ooze it indicates calm, still water and a nearly level floor. A hard bottom of gravel, rock or clay shows a current that should be avoided if possible. Near shore the refuse from the land may heap up into piles of rotting matters that may be injurious, and some kinds of sea weeds are said to have done damage, perhaps by the iodine they contain.—Washington Star.

A Hazardrus Undertaking.

Our readers will remember the Carnegie library at Pittsburg, Penn., which is not long completed, and will be interested to learn that it is proposed to move the structure bodily to another location, about 1,000 feet distant. The building stands at the entrance to Schenley park, and the improvements now being made around it will, it is feared, injure its appearance, so that its removal is desirable. The weight to be moved is calculated at about 58,000 tons. The construction is of steel, cased with stone, and the question whether the thin stone casing will hold properly to the metal skeleton during the trip is a very important one, and the problem is further complicated by the fact that a ravine 100 deep and 200 feet wide intervenes between the present site and the one proposed, and must be bridged or filled in some way before a building 150 feet wide and 400 feet long can be safely transported across it.—American Architect.

Latest Thing in Dentistry.

Paper teeth are the latest thing in dentistry. For years some substance has been sought for which could replace the composition commonly employed for making teeth, and a fortune awaited the man who was lucky enough to hit up the right material. Although paper has some disadvantages, they are small compared to its many qualifications, and paper teeth are likely to be used exclusively—at least until a more perfect material is found.

Up to this time china has been used almost entirely, but it presents so many disadvantages that dentists always have been on the lookout for some other substance which could replace it. Not only does china not resist the action of saliva and turn black, but china affects the nerves of the jaws.

People who wear false teeth often complain of suborbital neuralgia, and this is put down by many dentists as being caused by the heat or cold acting on the china or porcelain. Porcelain or mineral composition also is liable to chip or break, and for these reasons has never been satisfactory.

The paper teeth are made of papier mache, which is submitted to a tremendous pressure until it is as hard as required. Their peculiar composition renders them cheap, and the price of a set of teeth will go down considerably owing to the new invention.

The United States Calvary Horse.

No army in the world, perhaps, has had the same opportunities to test the endurance of cavalry horses as has the small regular force of the United States. The long, level stretches of the plains and the activity of the marauding Indians mounted on his tireless broncho have been the conditions which gave to Uncle Sam's calairymen his matchless chances for long forced mounted marches. Colonel Theodore Ayrault Dodge, U. S. A., collected the official records of long distance cavalry rides, and has made them public so that they may be compared with the performances of the soldier horsemen of other nations. Colonel Dodge declares specifically that he has rejected all "hearsay rides, of which there is no end," and has accepted only those proved by official reports. Colonel Dodge says that Captain S. F. Fountain, United States cavalry, in the year 1891, with a detachment of his troop, rode eighty-four miles in eight hours. This record is vouched for, and it is better than that of the Natal Mounted Rifles by about four hours, the distance being within one mile of that made in South Africa. For actual speed this forced march stands perhaps at the head of the American army record, though other rides have been more remarkable.

Where Almonds Are Grown

Almonds grow well in the middle and southern part of France, and while the shell is soft, green and tender the nut is sold largely as a table article. The meat is white and creamy. Hazlenuts are always high priced and are a luxury. The peanut is rarely eaten in France, though the taste for it is growing. It is imported in enormous quantity for its oil. A few years ago there was a good deal of talk about the merits of bread made of peanut flour, and it was thoroughly tested in the German army, where, for a little while, it was a part of the ration issued to a number of regiments. It was declared to be too highly concentrated and an irritating kind of food, and the soldiers didn't like it. The use of peanut flour was accordingly discontinued.

The Biggest Ever Built.

The great pyramid of Cheops in Egypt is the largest structure ever erected by the hand of man. Its original dimensions at the base were 764 feet square, and its perpendicular height in the highest point 460 feet. It covers 4 acres, 1 rood and 22 rods of ground, and has been estimated by an eminent English architect to have cost not less than $185,000,000.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Harrowing in Fall Crops—Fences for Angoria Goats—Butter from Pasteurized Cream—Satisfactory Salting of Beef—Harvesting the Crop, Etc., Etc.

Harrowing for Fall Crops.

Fertilizer can be applied on fall crops with advantage, especially phosphate and potash, but unless it is well incorporated with the soil some of the seed may be injured. Good results are obtained by harrowing the ground, broadcasting the fertilizer and harrowing again, until the soil is well worked, then drilling the seed in. The harrowing will of itself be highly beneficial.

Fences for Angoria Goats.

Angora goats are not breachy, but they will climb. If a fence leans from them they will crawl over it, or they will creep if the fence is too open. They are retained by any perpedicular fence. A common rail fence will hold them. A woven wire fence is perfection for the purpose. If a fence was able to keep dogs out, it would be a benefit, for while dogs do not attack goats as often as they do sheep, they do sometimes attack them, and kill young stock, but, so far as we have ever known, old stock is never killed. Old stock will fight a dog fiercely.

Butter from Pasteurized Cream.

The results which have been attained in the United States from making butter from pasteurized cream have not generally been satisfactory, although this method is largely practiced in Denmark. In some recent experiments made at the New York Experiment Station at Geneva with pasteurizing machines the results indicate that the fault does not lie in the machines, but in the low temperature in manipulating them. The germ destroying power of the machines proved most excellent when used at temperatures ranging from 176 to 185, and the number of bacteria present were reduced from hundreds of thousands and even millions to 200 or 300.

Butter made from milk heated momentarily to these high temperatures has very little cooked flavor, and, if handled rightly, none at all. If the machines are ever to become popular there must be absolutely no flavor of this sort in the resulting product as made by the majority of butter makers.

Satisfactory Salting of Beef.

Beef salted in the following manner will seldom fail to keep well: Cut the meat up as soon as cold and put in a cool place where it will not freeze, to "ripen" for four to eight days, according to the age of the creature. If a two-year-old, five days will suffice. The "ripening" period completed, set on the stove an iron boiler two-thirds full of water, and the moment it boils furiously put into it as many pieces of meat as the receptacle will hold. Put on the cover and allow the whole to cook about ten minutes; then take the meat out and replace it with some more for the same length of time, being sure that the fire is good and the water boiling well before placing in the meat. Thus continue until you have treated all the meat that is to be corned. The result of this process will be the closing of the pores of the meat on the outside, which will prevent the juices going into the brine. The brine should be made of two ounces of saltpetre, two pounds of brown sugar, six pounds of coarse salt and four gallons of water. Heat these thoroughly, and while boiling hot apply to the meat, after it has been packed in a good barrel. Place a weight on top of the meat. It is always of vital importance that corned meat of any kind be kept submerged.—The Epitomist.

Harvesting the Crop.

The proper harvesting and preservation of the hay crop has a great influence on dairying, especially winter dairying.

A wise, and consequently successful dairyman, is always looking ahead a year or more, and making his plans accordingly.

He knows that because hay as a winter food for cows is tabooed by some, is due to the reason that it is improperly cured and stored in the summer.

If we could only have weather made to order during haying, a much better quality of fodder than the average would result.

However, even with the most favorable weather conditions, some farmers would never have good hay.

They harvest it too expeditiously, and then pack the imperfectly cured grass into tight barns, where the excess moisture it contains results later in musty or "smoky" hay.

The bulk of the hay crop in the United States, is harvested according to latitude prior to the middle of July, and it has long been considered as a rushing season to work.

With modern machinery the ease and rapidity with which the crop can be handled, tempts the farmer to imperfect curing, and this is a point that I wish to speak about.

The so-called "sweating" process that freshly cured hay passes through, being simply the evaporation of excess moisture, should take place under conditions in which air can freely circulate through it.

By this plan fresh sweet hay can be fed out to the cows in winter, resulting in an increased milk flow and augmented dairy profits.

The principle reason that hay has fallen into such disrepute as feed for dairy cows, is because there is so much poor hay feed.

Where hay is stacked it will always pay to thoroughly protect the top and sides against in clemency of the weather.

Balloon-framed sheds are useful for this purpose, but they must have tight roofs.—George E. Newell, in the Southern Farmer.

Good and Poor Cows Compared.

The importance of keeping none but the very best cows cannot be too strongly urged upon dairymen and farmers. A study of the amounts paid the patrons of any cheese factory will soon convince one that there is a very great difference between the amount paid for the best cow's milk and that paid for the milk of the poorest cow. The difference in the profits from keeping good, medium and poor cows has been very well illustrated by the experiment stations in the records of their herds.

The record of the dairy herd of fifteen cows at the Utah station shows that the food cost of 100 pounds of milk varied with the different cows from 29.48 to 52.07 cents. The cost of food per pound of butter had a wide range. It was from 5.91 to 11.8 cents per pound. With butter at twenty cents a pound, the net profit per cow ranged all the way from $14.71 to $51.37 for the year. The cows had been selected with considerable care from common natives and grade stock.

Nine cows, mostly Jersey and grade Guernseys, at the Pennsylvania station, were fed in an experiment lasting 150 days. During that time there was a difference of $33.10 in the profit from the poorest and the best cow. The value of the product from the best cow was $64.32, while that from the poorest cow was worth only $28.06. The cost of the food was very nearly as much as for the best cow. This is the point so often overlooked.

At the New Jersey station the cost of keeping a cow for the year was $42.34, being the average for a herd of twenty-one cows. Valuing the milk at once cent a pound, the best cow cleared a profit of $40.69, and the poorest one only $1.79. The best cow had the ability to take practically the same food and made out of it a product worth $38.90 more than the poorest cow could. Valuing the product as butter at twenty cents a pound, the best cow made a profit of $28.74 over the cost of her feed, anad the poorest cow made a loss of $1.91. In this case the poorest cow did not pay for her keep. The best cow had the ability to convert out of the same food value a product valued at $40.65 more than the poorest cow.

Such facts should convince every farmer that it is to his interest to test his cows and find out definitely which cows in his herd are the profitable ones to keep.—New York Weekly Witness.

Short and Useful Pointers.

Don't overcrowd the poultry house.

Coal oil will cure scaly-legged poultry.

With some farmers field beans are a paying crop.

Too much feeding will cause the hens to have bowel trouble.

When you secure a good customer for your products hang on to him.

Sheep are naturally quiet animals. They dislike changes and excitement.

Aerating the milk tends to drive out the bad odors that have been absorbed.

It is said that a few potatoes are excellent to keep a horse in good condition.

An advantage that sheep have is that they are comparatively free from disease.

The average farmer hardly realizes that wide tires benefit him in more ways than one.

Rather than allow the land to lie idle, sow a green crop to be ploughed under as manure.

Farmers should study the fertilizing question. Plants are like animals; they need a balanced ration.

Red raspberries can be set with profit in the Fall, but Spring setting is preferable for the black caps.

Feed the horses plenty of grain while at work, and when they are idle decrease the amount of grain and increase the hay.

Plant and cultivate what your home market requires. Don't ship produce any further than it is absolutely necessary to do.

One of the good points of a separator is that it leaves the skim-milk sweet and fresh. When in this shape it can be used to a better advantage.

The farmer with the richest soil is not the one who comes out best at the end of the season. It is generally the man who has paid the most attention to business.

We all love to see the old hen strutting around with her brood of chicks, but when she struts as far as the garden, brickbats appear to take the place of sentiment.

When we take into consideration the nature of the cow's product it becomes evident that we might as well deprive her of her rations as to furnish an insufficient amount of pure drinking water.

When it comes to property owners, by their deeds ye shall know them.

It seems strange that even a writer should sometimes be wrong.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

BOY TORN BY THREE DOGS.

Ferocious Mastiffs Attack a Lad on the Highway—His Death Expected—Camping Party Wiped Out While Crossing the Railroad in a Wagon—Other Live News.

But for the bravery of Mrs. Lester Bahr, a boy named Thomas Murphy, of New Albany, would have been torn to pieces by three mastiffs which attacked him as he was passing the Bahr residence. Mrs. Bahr was attracted by the boy's screams, and, running from the house, saw young Murphy lying in the road covered with blood and three powerful dogs tearing at his flesh.

Mrs. Bahr, laying hold of a club, ran to the boy's assistance. She belabored the furious mastiffs until they desisted in their dreadful work. Young Murphy was a horrible sight. His face was covered with blood, one ear was torn off, his cheek was terribly beaten, while his hair was matted with blood from wounds on his scalp. His arms, which he had used in an attempt to beat off the brutes, were badly torn as was also his neck and right side. He was carried into the house by Mrs. Bahr and medical aid summoned. His recovery is doubtful.

Hurled by Dynamite.

By the premature discharge of a blast of dynamite at the cut immediately west of Elizabethtown, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, five men and a boy were badly hurt, three of the men seriously. Keller & Crossan, contractors, of Lancaster, have a force of nearly a hundred men engaged on the improvements of the railroad at this point, and the accident occurred while the blasting was in progress.

The hole for the placing of the dynamite had been prepared, and the charge was inserted. There were congregated about the hole about fifteen men, mostly Hungarians. In placing the dynamite it was prematurely discharged and the five men and the boy were hurled into the air.

When the smoke of the discharge had cleared away the boy could not be found, but an immediate search developed that he had been completely buried under the shale. Michael McCarty, Alexis Skevinski and Charles Swarrow were found to be badly cut and bruised, but not seriously injured.

The seriously injured were Stephen and John Patrice and John Bellan. In addition to broken and crushed limbs it is supposed that these three are internally injured.

Train Kills Three Men.

The second grade crossing horror in this section with a week occurred at Palm Station, Montgomery county, when a passenger train crashed into a wagon and killed three young men from Allentown who were on their way to the banks of the Perkiomen creek to camp for a week.

The victims are John Wolle, Harvey Wolle, his brother, and Jas. V. Gottschalk. The latter is a brother-in-law of the Wolle boys and proprietor of a theatrical exchange in New York.

When the camping party reached the crossing the passenger train dashed out of the cut and struck the wagon squarely in the center. Harvey Wolle and Gottschalk were thrown on the tender of the engine, while the body of John Wolle was hurled over an embankment and almost landed in a creek. The three men were married. Gottschalk was a native of New Orleans, was known all over the country as a promoter of teatrical and musical enterprises.

New Electric Company.

A charter has been granted to the York Furnace Electric Company, the purpose of which company is to own and control water power from the Susquehanna river and develop and distribute electric current for heat, light and power. The concern is capitalized at $1200 and the directors are F. S. Shoff, Colemanville; John W. Holman, Newton; J. Miller, G. B. Wilson and W. F. Beyer, of Lancaster.

Chased by a Bear.

While James McDonald was picking berries along Boggs run, near Renovo, he found a cub bear in a clump of bushes, and, picking up the animal, started for home. He had gone but a short distance when he heard the mother bear in pursuit. Quickly dropping the cub, McDonald made for the nearest tree, where he was kept prisoner for half an hour before the old bear started off with her offspring.

State in Brief.

Joseph Mahusky, a young foreigner was found mangled to death on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad tracks near Mahanoy City. He was struck and crushed by a train while returning from a jollification at Buck Mountain.

A man who was found dead alongside the railroad tracks near Ferney could not be identified. He had been run over by the cars and there was nothing about his clothing to indicate who he was.

The Otto Colliery, at Branchdale owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which has been idle since last April, resumed operations. Employment has been given to 500 persons.

Wheelman's Long Trip.

Mervine Backenstoss, who left Harrisburg on May 10 on a bicycle trip to Seattle, Wash., arrived there on August 8. The journey of 4000 miles was purely one of pleasure. At Spokane Falls his wheel broke down and he was obliged to walk and carry the wheel a disance of 165 miles. John Charles accompanied Mr. Backenstoss from Harrisburg to Yellowstone Park.

Bristol's New Industry.

The Way & Lowe Knitting Mills Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, has secured the old Lewis Jones mill property on Buckley street, Bristol, and will engage in the manufacture of men's ribbed underwear. The officers of the corporation are: W. B. Lowe, president; Pennington Way, vice-president and general manager, and Marion S. Acee, secretary and treasurer.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

S. W. SMITH, ... Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

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The figures on the label opposite your name do not mean that you owe the Reporter to that date, provided that date is farther back than July 1, 1900. All subscriptions begin July 1, 1900, except those paid in advance of that date. All the dates of labels will be changed as soon as possible.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS the Reporter will be sent to NEW SUBSCRIBERS from now until January 1st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 30

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.....Nebraska.
VICE PRESIDENT:
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.....Illinois.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
P. GRAY MEEK.....Bellefonte
FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
N. M. EDWARDS.....Williamsport
HARRY E. GRIMM.....Doylestown
FOR CONGRESS,
J. K. P. HALL.....ELK COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
J. H. WETZEL.....Bellefonte
J. W. KEPLER.....Ferguson Twp
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
FREDERICK ROBB.....Liberty Twp

DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH INCREASING.

The Democratic party in the nation is daily growing in strength and numbers. Democrats who opposed Bryan in 1896 are constantly returning, and it is estimated by the national committee that at least 90 per cent. of the gold Democrats have already announced their intention to support the ticket. Besides this, many Republicans who never before supported a Democrat have declared for Bryan, and many Independents, like Carl Schurz, Ex-Senator Henderson, are openly advocating the election of Bryan.

Republican Senator Wellington, of Maryland, and ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee; Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and ex-Governor Andrew J. Holt, of Kansas, have within the last few days declared against McKinley and his administration, and announced their intention to work and vote for Bryan. Ex-Congressman John A. Finnerty, of Chicago, and Johnson, of Indiana, have denounced McKinleyism in most bitter terms and praised Bryan and the Democratic platform. These men have always heretofore been prominent in the councils of the Republican party, and their change to Bryan must undoubtedly bring many votes to the Democracy.

In addition to these leading politicians, many leading bankers and business men among the Republicans have announced their intention to support Bryan, and are not only offering to vote for him but will actively engage in the campaign in behalf of the Democratic ticket.

Among the leading gold Democrats who opposed Bryan four years ago, and who have returned to the support of the ticket are Hon. Bourke Corcoran and Hon. Perry Belmont, of New York; Gov. Patrick H. Collins and ex-Mayor Josiah Quincey, of Boston; Hon. Allen McDermott and ex-Senator Smith, of New Jersey; Ex-Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, and hundreds of others of like standing and influence.

Many of the leading Democratic papers in the large cities were strongly advocating the election of McKinley in 1896—notably the New York World, Chicago Record, Baltimore Sun, and Louisville Courier Journal. They are all for Bryan now, and such papers as the Philadelphia Record, Boston Transcript, New York Herald, are against McKinley, and advise their readers to vote against the Republican party. Besides such Independent papers as the Springfield Republican, New York Staat Zeitung and Philadelphia Times, are pouring hot shot into McKinley, and praising Bryan, and practically advocating his election.

These are, to say the least, very encouraging facts for Democrats to ponder, and if the drift in favor of the Democracy continues until November the election of the Democratic ticket must necessarily follow. In order to accomplish this, hard and earnest work is necessary; but our organization is in excellent condition, in the hands of experienced men, and no efforts will be spared to assure good results.

DON'T FAIL TO REGISTER.

Democrats remember that you must be registered and assessed in order to enable you to vote next November. Monday and Tuesday the 3rd and 4th days of September are the last days upon which you can be registered and assessed. Every vote is important and every voter should be duly qualified. See to it that you are properly registered and assessed, and see that your neighbor does not neglect this important duty. The result of the election may depend upon a few votes. Four years ago 22,000 votes properly distributed would have changed the result. It has frequently occurred that a few would have changed the result and that may be the case this year.

That was a good retort quoted by Mr. Bryan in his Lincoln speech. "Not long ago," he said, "A Republican was chiding one of our people with the fact that the Filipinos were looking to a Democratic election for the securing of their rights," and the Republican said, "are you not ashamed that the Filipinos are expecting aid from the Democrats," and this man replied to the Republican, "Do you know of any people in all the world who are fighting for liberty who are looking to the Republican party for help'?" The party which once shouted the battle-cry of freedom now withholds sympathy from every people that is fighting for liberty."

"I helped to create the Republican party, a party of justice, and principle, and honesty. I now believe it is a party of injustice and despotism, and will help to destroy it. I am for Bryan. I I believe Bryan is as honest in his purpose to redeem the country from degradation and its policy of imperialism as any man who sits in this audience. Therefore for one, I am in favor of Bryan."

The above is an extract from the speech of ex-Senator George S. Boutwell as permanent chairman of the "Liberty Congress at Indianapolis. Senator Boutwell helped to organize the Republican party, and has always heretofore been a staunch Republican, but the administration of McKinley and Hanna has driven him out of the party, and he is ready to aid in the defeat, because it has become the party of injustice and despotism. The great majority of the delegates to the "Liberty Congress" were Republicans like Senator Boutwell, and all are ready and anxious to aid in the election of Bryan and the Democratic ticket.

Representative Vandiver, of Mo., has been investigating a cost of government by Commission, under the McKinley administration. Owing to mixed systems of bookkeeping he has only partially succeeded, but he shows that more than two and a half million dollars have been directly appropriated for commissions, not including the Postal Commission, the California Debris Commission, or the Mississippi River Commission. That the expenses of these various commissions have been much larger than the direct appropriations is certain, but the Treasury gives no details. They are included in items which appear on the books as for "National Defense," "Miscellaneous" and "Emergency,", and which aggregate a total expenditure for the last fiscal year alone of within a fraction of twenty-two million dollars.

"Republics cannot have subjects. To tax without allowing representation; to govern without the consent of the governed—that is imperialism."—Bryan.

The American colonies rebutted against England, because that country attempted to impose taxes upon them without allowing to be represented in the English parliament, and then undertook to enforce its mandates by the strong arm of the English military power. This was the English imperialism which brought on the American revolution, and resulted in the Declaration of Independence by the colonists.

The McKinley administration has undertaken to convert Porto Rica and the Philippines into subject colonies, and impose upon them taxes without granting to these people the right to be represented in the government. When an attempt is made to resist these aggressions by the people who are thus wrongfully oppressed, the military power of the government is brought into requisition to enforce obedience. This is what has been, and is now being done in the Philippines. This is American imperialism. In principle and in practice the same as the English imperialism against which our fathers rebelled, and which brought on the American Revolution. McKinley in practice is no less a tyrant than was George III and his colonial policy is equally dangerous and reprehensible.

Fire caused by an exploding oil stove last Thursday destroyed $85,000 worth of property in Punxsutawney. The heaviest losers are Greer & Osterholt, hardware dealers; H. J. Loeb, clothier; J. B. Eberhart, dry goods dealer. The insurance aggregates half the loss.

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering.—Yours truly, Mrs. George F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

OVER THE STATE.

Semi-Local News Taken from Exchanges.

Happenings of Particular Interest to the Reporter Readers.

Burglars broke into the office of the Everett Furnace at Bedford one night last week, blew open the safe and stole $100 and a lot of postage stamps.

Striking dynamite with a hatchet at Hickory Ridge one day last week to hear an explosion, resulted in the loss of 9-year-old John Bulyko's right hand.

Because he would not pay his boarding, Mrs. John Rusnork, of Marshwood, near Scranton, threw boiling water on her brother-in-law, Mike Rusnork.

Cyrus J. Davison, aged 62, and Laura J. Davison, aged 37, of near Franklin, were married this week. Mr. Davison is the uncle of his bride, and has never before been married.

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Camp Patriotic Order Sons of America, is in session at Lebanon this week. Over one thousand delegates are registered.

While a wagon was being lowered in the Mount Carmel colliery a slide hook broke, causing the wagon to dash 400 feet to the bottom. John Daubert and George Ruske were instantly killed.

For the ninth time within three years a fiendish attempt was made Monday to destroy the property of James Donnelly, at Duboistown, a village across the river from Williamsport.

In order to draw a large crowd at a Sunday School picnic, near Trenton, a wood sawing contest between half a dozen pretty girls was introduced. The old-fashioned bucksaws were used.

Henry Parsons, colored, was found almost famished on an island near Harrisburg on Monday. The island is rich with watermelons and canteloupes but, strange to say, Parsons did not eat any.

The barn on the William A. Packer farm in Bald Eagle township, Clinton county, owned by Mrs. A. A. Hall, was struck by lightning on Monday morning. Fortunately it did not burn. Damage slight.

Reading is suffering from a scarcity of girls. A shirt factory has been compelled to remove, the knitting factories need 400 more girls, and the cigar factories 200 more, and every kitchen girl has her choice of about 100 places.

While William Hendricks was at work at a revolving grindstone in Mann's axe factory, Mill Hall, the stone split in two. One piece, weighing 1500 pounds, was hurled through the roof. Hendricks was slightly injured.

After falling six stories down an elevator shaft, Robert Hewitt, colored, of Philadelphia, walked upstairs and met his fellow-workers, who had started down expecting to find him dead. He received only a slight scratch on the head.

While trying to save his friend from drowning, Altha Ritenour, of Uniontown, was drowned in the Monongahela river. Samuel Trimble, of Pittsburg, attempted to swim across the river and was sinking when Ritenour tried to save him. Both were drowned.

John Brady, Philadelphia, was accidentally shot by a policeman on Sunday morning. Brady was carrying a large box and was ordered to halt, but instead dropped the box and began to run. The policeman thinking he was a thief shot after him, killing him instantly.

An unknown well dressed woman thirty-five years old tried to drown herself at Columbia on Sunday. She attached a heavy stone to a rope, tied the rope around her neck and lay in the water. She was seen and rescued, but refused to give her name or the motive for taking her life.

A startling episode occurred in the home of John E. Healy, of Carbondale. One of Mr. Healy's daughters had just gotten up from the piano, when a bullet crashed through a window. It passed directly over the stool upon which Miss Healy had been sitting. Its course is believed to have been an accident.

Because he aspired to be a well shooter, Robert Huey, aged 12, of Franklin, lost his eyesight and is badly burned. The boy drilled a miniature oil well and filled a piece of gas pipe with powder for a torpedo. This he lighted with a fuse and attempted to lower it into the well, but it exploded too soon, with the above result.

One evening last week while Miss Etta Potter, of Wilkesbarre, had a gentleman visitor, her neighbor, Alice Fields threw the verbal bomb "you are fifty years old. You dye your hair to make you look young, and you know it," into the privacy of Miss Potter's porch. The latter had Miss Field arrested but the the alderman has reserved his decision.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

REAL ESTATE PUBLIC SALE.—FARM IN Georges Valley belonging to the estate of Geo. P. Rearick, deceased, will be offered at public sale on the premises now occupied by Mr. John Strunk, one mile east of Potters Mills,

— SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900, —

At 10 o'clock a. m. This farm is situated in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., and bounded by lands of M J. Decker, Wm. Young, Daniel Ilgen, S. P. Henney, and Green Decker, containing 204 acres, of which about 140 acres are clear and in a high state of cultivation. Balance is pasture land and timbered, part of which is thickly covered with oak, pine and chestnut timber. Thereon is erected a good Dwelling House, newly painted, and a large Bank Barn. All out buildings about as good as new; mountain water piped to house and barn; choice fruit of all kinds on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, balance to be made in three annual payments; deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage with interest.

W. O. REARICK, Centre Hall.
D. H. REARICK, Farmers Mills.
Executors.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Monday, the 10th day of September, at 10 o'clock a. m., by George R. Stover, A. M. Harter, A. B. Meyer, Andrew Vonada, Andrew Harter, Adam Bartges and others under the Act of Assembly entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Coburn Water Company," the character and object of which is to furnish and supply pure water to the public of the town of Coburn, in the township of Penn, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, and to persons, partnerships and associations residing therein and adjacent thereto as may desire the same and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.
Aug. 17, 1900. ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
aug23-3t Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that John T. Smith, of Colyer, Pa., has made application to the Secretary of Internal affairs for fifty acres of vacant land in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., adjoining lands of Davis Treaster on the east, John T. Smith on the south, William Colyer and Henry Moyer on the west, and J. W. Beecher on the north.
aug16-3t J. T. SMITH.

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the accounts of Henry Meyer, Assignee of George W. Kreamer, and second and partial account of C. M. Bower, Trustee of Barbara A. Fuller, will be presented to the Court for confirmation on Wednesday, August 29th, 1900, and unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before the second day of the term the same will be confirmed. M. I. GARDNER,
july26-5t Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has leased the gravel bank and sand pit on the turnpike west of town, and that all contracts for material taken therefrom must be made with the same.
GERTRUDE FLORAY.

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that A. L. Armstrong has applied to the Court asking for the tavern license of Isaac Shawver, of Potter township, Pa., to be transferred to him.
aug23-2t M. I. GARDNER, Clerk.

FOR SALE.—A good driving horse, (pacer) one new rubber tired top puggy; also, new open driving wagon and set of driving harness. Must be sold. W. GROSS MINGLE,
Centre Hall.

FOR SALE. A four can Cooley Creamer, almost as good as new. J. W. GERBRICK.
Centre Hall.

WANTED, AGENTS.

To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
j44 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of Central Commercial Telephone Co., Bellefonte, Pa., July 10 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable September 1st 1900, to stockholders of Record prior to January 1st, 1900. N. E. ROBB,
Secretary.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD COLYER HOMEstead at Colyer, is offered at private sale. Has good store stand, 15 acres good cleared land, large dwelling house for two families finest water right in the yard, good young orchard with fruit of all descriptions. Handy to schools and churches. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to WM. COLYER,
july19-2mos Centre Hall.

HELP WANTED.

Will Pay from $2. to $10. Per Day.

A good person wanted in every county in the United States to help me to introduce my latest Improved Lightning Fire Kindler, that starts fires without the use of other kindling. Now in use in one million homes, and thousands of testimonials from those who are using them. Hundreds of letters from persons who are selling them claiming to have made from $2 to $10 per day handling them. Positively the best selling article on the market. Every housekeeper will have one when they see it. Full particulars free on request. Sample kindler by mail postpaid for 20 cents. I have known persons to take orders for 100 Kindlers from a sample at a profit of $19, before they placed an order for a single Kindler. Write today for particulars and sample and go to work. Address D. F. W ALLACE, Smithville, Tennessee.

Chambersburg Business College . . . — AND — . . . . . Civil Service SCHOOL.

Memorial Square, National Bank Building.

Under new management, June 1, 1900. Complete Courses in . . . . .
BOOKKEEPING, RAPID CALCULATION, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, ENGLISH, COLLEGE PREPARATORY, CIVIL SERVICE, PENMANSHIP, ORTHOGRAPHY, COMMERCIAL LAW, and CORRESPONDENCE.

Students can enter at any time.—Day and night session. Day students admitted to Night sessions without extra charge.

Students assisted to positions when thoroughly qualified.—Rates and supplies lower than other schools of this kind.—Vacation for 1900, Dec. 21st to 31.—Send for our new college catalogue.—Any one contemplating taking any course taught by us would do well to address,
E. S. RIPKA, M. L. WILLIER, } Principals.
16aug1y (Lock Box 252.)

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	45
Corn	50
New Oats	25
Barley	35
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	13
Lard	8
Shoulders	11
Ham	16
Tallow	5
Potatoes	45
Sides	6

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	70
Corn	50
Oats	30
Rye	50
Barley	40

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	70
Corn ears	50
Shelled Corn	50
Rye	40
Oats, new	22
Barley	30
New Potatoes	35
Eggs	12
Butter	12
Lard	7
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	7
Roller flour	95

YOUNG MEN WANTED, WITH FAIR EDUcation and good character, to learn Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, and Typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalog. Fall term opens August 15th.
GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
266m Lexington, Ky.

Dr. Smith's Salve

IS UNRIVALED

For Old Sores.

After everything else fails
Try Dr. Smith's Salve.
It will heal every time.
Once used, always used.

Sent by mail, post paid, in two ounce tin boxes, for 25 cents. Address,

DR. SMITH CO.,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Good News Again

Centre Hall is the high-point along the Lewisburg and Tyrone R. R. by 500 feet and that is why it required

Over Two Car Loads of Furniture, Wall Paper, Blinds, etc.,

To fill our spring orders. Prices are way down.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,
146m CENTRE HALL.

GEO. T. BUSH. A. C. HEVERLY

Grand Closing Out Sale of Oxfords.

In order to make room in our already over-crowded store we must close out the balance of our Oxfords. Prices to suit everybody from 40c. to $3.00 per pair. Come early while sizes last.

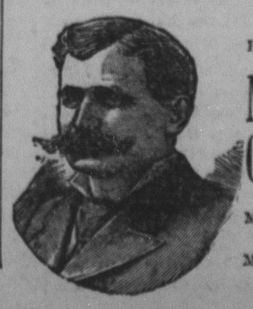
Our winter stock which is coming, amounts to over $10,000, so that we can please everybody from the farmer's heavy shoe to the perfect Walkover, which is the finest shoe in the county today. Be sure and see them and be convinced.

POWERS SHOE CO.
Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

Wilbur A.
HENNEY,
BLACKSMITH
CENTRE HALL, PA.

What puzzles other mechanics can be done well here.
General Carriage Making conducted in all its branches.
Resetting of tires given special attention. Prices very low.
Buggies repainted and trimmed.
All kinds of work done in a neat and workmanship manner.
Call before giving out your work.

W. H. Bartholomew,
(Centre Hall, Pa.,)
District Agent for
. . . Central Pennsylvania,
for The
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company,
NEWARK, N. J.
Organized, ... 1845.
Also . . . .
The Standard Accident Insurance Company,
of Detroit, Michigan.
Also . . . .
A Line of Fire Insurance.



To Repair Broken Articles use
Major's Cement
Remember
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT,
MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 27, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Ferguson, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m., week days, 10.23 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.44, a m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.23 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

8.57 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9 1 Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.25 a m, Baltimore 4.00 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.45 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 67 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.26 p m, Washington 2.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p m. (week days) arriving at Montandon 8.57 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.41 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.23 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 221, Sunday only, leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.30 p. m., Washington 3.30 p. m., Baltimore 4.35 p. m., arriving at Montandon 9.10 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1,	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900. Lv.	Ar.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.			p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30		BELLEFONTE.	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42		High	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48		Zion	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53		Hecla Park	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55		Dunkles	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59		HUBLERSB'G	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 18	7 03		Snydertown	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06		Nittany	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09		Huston	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12		LAMAR	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15		Clintondale	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19		Krider's S'n g.	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24		Mackeyville	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30		Cedar Springs	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32		Salona	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37		MILL HALL	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 15			Jersey Shore	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45		Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	†2 50		†7 21
†12 34	†11 30		Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 30		†6 55
8 29	7 09			PHILA.	†8 36		†11 36
				Atlantic City			
				NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua.)			
†10 40	†9 30			NEW YORK (Via Phila.)	†4 30		†9 00
p. m	a. m.		Arr.	Lve.	a. m		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½ P M	8½ P M	2½ A M	STATIONS. Ar.	Lv.	WESTWARD 12½ A M	7½ A M	11½ P M
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Letter and note heads, bill heads, statements, with all lines of office stationery, neatly and cheaply done at the Reporter printing house.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Thurs., Aug. 30.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

J. A. Reesman, will attend the U. S. District Court at Williamsport next week as a juror.

Arthur Irvin, of Julian, visited his brother, L. C. Irvin the new hardware merchant, last week.

John Gregg is prospering out in Chico, New Mexico. John is always glad to get the Reporter.

David R. Rhinesmith, of Axemann, was in town Monday and shook hands with his many friends here.

Mrs. Sallie Horner, of Colyer, a regular Reporter reader, made her yearly visit to this office Wednesday.

Mrs. J. A. Atlee, of Tyrone, is visiting at the home of Frank Foreman.

Mrs. Edward Wolf, of Altoona, was in town Tuesday attending Mrs. Shoop's funeral.

Miss Mabel Moyer, says the Millheim Journal, left Saturday morning for an extended visit to Centre Hall, Potters Mills and vicinity.

J. S. Meyer, Justice of the Peace, and one of Penn Hall's representative citizens, was in town this week.

Mrs. J. Elmer Campbell, of Linden Hall, spent a few days last week with her mother, Mrs. Jane Love, who is ill.

Albert Nearhood is getting along successfully at Dixmont, Allegheny Co., where he is working in the insane asylum.

Mrs. T. P. Wilson, wife of creameryman Wilson, has gone to Shadville, Illinois, for a several weeks' visit to her parents.

Misses Bertha and Anna Scott, of Tyrone, and Mr. Isaac Miller, of Philadelphia, spent a few days at the home of Dr. Alexander.

Mr. John Ocker, of Rebersburg, was in town last week visiting his son Forest. Mr. Ocker is one of Miles township's leading farmers.

Robert Foreman, is suffering from a bruise on his left hand. At first he thought nothing of the hurt, but it has since become more serious.

Rev. Dr. Holloway, pastor of the Lutheran church at Bellefonte, and Rev. Dr. Wolf, of Spring Mills, were two learned men in town Monday.

J. C. Morris, of Rebersburg, representing the American book company was in town last week interviewing the school directors of this section.

Rev. Kershner went to Rebersburg last Thursday evening to assist in the installation services of Rev. Wetzel, of the Reformed church at that place.

Senator W. C. Heinle, D. F. Fortney, Esq., and Col. J. L. Spangler and wife, of Bellefonte, drove over to attend the funeral services of W. L. Kurtz.

Postoffice Inspector Duryea, for this district, with head quarters in Williamsport, was in town last week on business pertaining to the postoffice robbery.

Hon. J. P. Gephart, of Bellefonte, who is known to many Reporter readers, met with an accident last Wednesday by falling while walking through his room.

Albert T. Ilgen, the principal elect of the Centre Hall High school, spent Thursday and Friday in town to get acquainted with his associate teachers and others.

Warren Krise, of Johnstown, returned to town on Tuesday to take his wife and children along home. His five-months-old baby has not been well for a few days.

John P. Hackenberg and wife, of Milton, were in town Monday, and on their way home to Milton, stopped off for a day with the family of William Stover at Aaronsburg.

John Smith & Bro., the furniture dealers and undertakers of Spring Mills, have an announcement in their advertisement on another page that should be carefully read.

Isaac Frain, the well-informed Granger, and president of the Grange Fire Insurance Company, of Abdera, was in town Monday attending the funeral of Mrs. James Keller.

J. S. Showers, of Tusseyville, was in own on Monday. Mr. Showers understands farming and keeps up to the times. He was unfortunate in losing one of his farm horses lately.

W. P. Shoop came up from Scranton to attend the funeral of Mrs. Samuel Shoop. His wife, who is visiting in the Western part of the state, did not get here, but will be here later.

Miss Fannie Ellmore, one of Bellefonte's teachers, Miss Rankin and Misses Elsie Rankin and Nettie Cook, all of Bellefonte, form a jolly party spending a week at the Penns Cave hotel.

C. C. Gettig, of Pitcairn, Pa., is visiting his mother near Linden Hall, and while in the neighborhood called on the Reporter to say how much he appreciated the paper. Mr. Gettig is accompanied by his wife. He is employed in the Pennsylvania shops at that place and has steady employment. Some years ago he worked in the blacksmith shops of W. W. Boob's wheel and gear works.

Miss Vera Morris, of Rebersburg, is visiting her cousin, Miss Estie Ocker.

W. W. Spangler of this place, took advantage of the cheap excursion rate, and started west on Monday.

Thomas Bartges, a typo in this office, has been unable to work this week owing to sickness. Miss Bertha Musser, of Millheim, filled his place.

Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefone, the hustling life insurance agent, representing the New England Mutual Company, drove through town on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. James Stewart, of New Bloomfield, is spending a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Deininger. She came up to attend the funeral of her sister.

D. W. Zeigler, of Penn Hall, expects to move to Centre Hall next spring and open a carpet and rug factory. He has one of the latest improved fly-shuttle looms.

Miss Maybelle Keller is unable to attend to her duties in the Commercial Telephone exchange, owing to sickness. Miss Maybelle's prompt attention to calls makes her a favorite among the patrons.

J. Oliver Lawrence, the foreman and all-around newspaper man of the Lewisburg Journal, called in to see us while in town on Monday. He will have charge of the Journal until disposition of the plant is made.

Constable Leitzell, Millheim's efficient peace guardian, was in town Friday of last week, and by cooly handling the suspected [illegible] robbers showed that he is a good man for the office he holds.

Mr. and Mrs. John Snyder and daughter, of near Centre Hall, called Tuesday to have the Reporter sent to their son, James I. Snyder, located at Freeport, Ill., where he is engaged in the large carriage shops at that place.

C. M. Bower, Esq., and wife, John J. Bower, Esq., and wife, of Bellefonte, spent Saturday at the home of D. J. Meyer. Mr. Bower has a host of friends in town who always look him up to have a social and political chat.

E. P. Shook, of Spring Mills, was in town Tuesday, looking after his cider press. Owing to the engine not being in working order, the press will not be run until Tuesday, Sept. 11., and on every Tuesday thereafter until the end of the season.

W. A. Sandoe, wife and daughter, Helen, drove to Milroy and took the train to Mifflin, Juniata county, Saturday and returned Tuesday afternoon. The Sandoes are originally from that place and frequently make a trip there to keep track of old acquaintances.

Albert Johnson Esq., of Lewisburg, candidate for the legislature was in town Monday. Mr. Johnson was the anti-Quay candidate for nomination but was defeated in the convention. He has since been endorsed by the Democrats and now his election seems likely.

John V. Lesher, Esq., of Sunbury, Snyder county's Democratic candidate for the nomination for the office of State Senator, attended the funeral of W. L. Kurtz. Lawyer Lesher is a brother of James Lesher, who several years ago was a resident of Centre Hall.

Among the prominent men from Lewisburg who were here on Monday to attend the funeral services of W. L. Kurtz were: Ex-Judge J. C. Bucher, John K. Kremer, Andrew A. Leiser, Esq., F. E. Bower, Esq., Thomas D. Baker and wife, H. Eyer Spyker, B. O. Brown and Wm. C. Walls.

Ex-County Commissioner G. L. Goodhart, of Centre Hill, last Monday started for Clarno, Wisconsin, where his son Bruce is located, and will be absent for about thirty days. Mr. Goodhart also has a daughter, Anna, now Mrs. Charles Evans, residing in Illinois, whom he will visit.

Charles Decker, of near State College, was in town over Sunday the guest of John H. Puff. Mr. Decker expects to go to Elreno, Oklahoma, this fall to look out a place to permanently locate. In the event he finds things in the west as represented, he will come back, make sale and move there.

Herbert I. Brungart, of Rebersburg, passed the preliminary examination and is now registered as a law student in the office of Messrs. Orvis, Bower & Orvis. Mr. Brungart is a graduate of the Susquehanna University and is a young man of more than ordinary ability and will without doubt make a first-rate lawyer.

Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Rearick and Mrs. Rebecca Murray, of this place; Mr. and Mrs. Michael Rossman, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Swartz, Mrs. W. Bitner, of Tusseyville; Mrs. Sallie Bohn, of Linden Hall; Rev. Lesher, of Boalsburg; Mrs. Charles Krape and Miss Allie Neese, of Spring Mills, attended the Lutheran reunion at Milton last week.

Daniel K. Geiss and two daughters, Misses Beulah and Edith, and Misses Blanche and Emma Cronmiller, all of Joliet, Ill., are guests of the Geiss family. Mr. Geiss and the Misses Cronmiller will return west shortly, but the Misses Geiss will remain some time, this being their first trip to Centre county since childhood. A drive over the Seven mountains was much enjoyed by the young ladies who are accustomed to the smooth prairie roads.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carper, of Linden Hall, were in town on Tuesday.

Wm. Stump, of Tusseyville, was one of the excursionists west on Monday.

Mrs. Fischer, wife of Rev. W. E. Fischer, D. D., of Shamokin, spent several days at Centre Hall. She came to attend the funeral of W. L. Kurtz.

Miss Ada Goodhart, of Centre Hill, has just returned from an extended visit to the family of Rev. S. H. Deitzell, at Cavetown, Md. On her way home Miss Goodhart stopped at Harrisburg and Lewistown.

POTTERS MILLS.

Miss Cora McClenahan is visiting friends in Milroy.

Mrs. H. S. Alexander and Miss Mabel Smith spent Saturday at Spring Mills.

Henry Somer's child is seriously ill with dysentery.

Will Moyer our obliging huckster, who has been driving for Wm. Rockey for a number of years, has erected a cider mill of the latest and most approved pattern at Colyer. We hope all will patronize him; we have heard that you will get more cider from a bushel of apples than you will get anywhere else. Good luck to you, Will.

Mrs. Lena Smith, our accomplished seamstress was sewing at Mr. James Moyer's last week.

The members of the Epworth League of Sprucetown will hold a special entertainment Saturday evening. All are cordially invited. The program promises to be good.

LEMONT.

Rev. D. E. Hepler has returned from the Bible conference at Northfield. He is greatly pleased with the conference which filled him with a greater zeal to work for the Master.

R. F. Evey intends to dispose of his entire stock of general merchandise, and hence a big cut in prices. Every thing must be sold by October first, as Mr. Evey is going to quit the business.

The schools of College township will open on Monday in charge of the following teachers: Lemont, Andrew Gregg and Linn Bottorf; Oak Hall, Edward Williams and D. M. Tate; Dale's Summit, Oren Grove; Houserville, Woods Bathgate; Pleasant View, Sophia Thompson; Centre Furnace, W. R. Williams; Branch, Robert Herman.

This district will be represented at State College by the following persons: S. E. Weber, J. E. Wagner, R. U. Wasson, I. P. Thompson, W. B. Thompson, O. H. Bathgate, and Miss Helen Musser.

Rev. Hepler is entertaining his sister, Miss Hattie Hepler, and also his brother-in-law, Mr. Campbell.

Messrs. John and Woods Bathgate attended the Martin-Irvin wedding at Jacksonville last week.

STATE COLLEGE.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart took her departure Saturday for a prolonged visit among friends in Easton, Pa.—John A. Williams, of Lemont, transacted busines in town Tuesday.—C. H. Seibert is building an addition and putting a new roof on his house on Church street.—E. H. Hess and bride returned Tuesday evening, and occupied their pretty home on College avenue.—Carpenter John W. Miller, of Pine Grove Mills, was in town Saturday. He has obtained employment near Elmora, Pa.—Miss May Hudson left for Green Castle Saturday.—C. Ed. McCalmont and Miss Hattie Martz were marriad by Rev. A. A. Black, at Boalsburg, at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, after which they returned to State College and with relatives and friends enjoyed a splendid wedding supper, and at the close were duly serenaded by the calithumpians.—Miss Julia C. Gray and Miss Fanny Wright are visiting friends in New York City.—Samuel Zettle and Miss Luella Evey, of Pleasant Gap, were married Thursday last by Rev. Aikens, at Pine Grove Mills.

Miss M. Scheasley, of Bellwood, is visiting Miss Hattie Martz.—F. T. Cole one of this years' graduates has returned and will be employed as a tutor.—Miss Hunter, who has been visiting at her old home in Stormstown, returned Saturday.—James Williams transacted business in Lemont Tuesday.—Jno. T. Neidigh, of Pitcairn, visited his mother this week.—Clyde I. Collins is home from Pitcairn for a short visit.—Dr. F. J. Pond has arrived home from a pleasant visit at Atlantic City and Philadelphia.—Dr. M. E. McDonald, of Altoona, was at the Patterson home over Sunday visiting his wife.—John W. Stuart returned Wednesday from a business trip to Clearfield.—Miss Helen Gill is visiting at county auditor Beck's at Nittany.—Dr. G. G. Pond has been granted a leave of absence and has gone to Chicago to visit relatives and friends.—Bruce and W. T. Harrison left Tuesday for Renova, to look after the purchase of a bakery.—W. C. Pattison, superintendent of College grounds, is rusticating at Cape May.—Mrs. H. C. Armsby is visiting friends in Worcester, Mass.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. F. Smith Centre Hall.

New Hardware Store.

D. Irvin's Sons, of Bellefonte, beg to announce that they have opened a branch store at Centre Hall, where they will carry a full line of all kinds of Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Agateware, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc. Prices as low as the lowest, and all goods new and the best in the market. A call is invited

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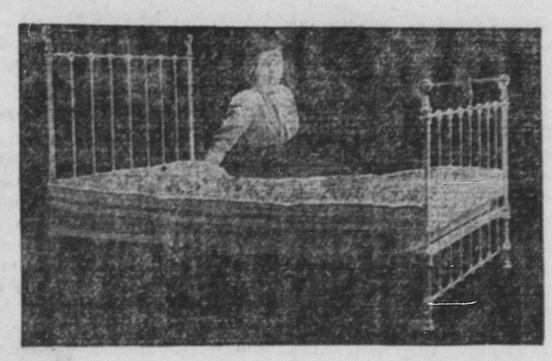

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Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Old subscribers to the Reporter can pay one dollar any time prior to December 1st and get the advantage of the reduced rate.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX

NOTES OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

My Lady's Footwear—Wheelwomen in Europe—Oriental Embroideries for Waists—Girl Life in Pao-Ting-Fu—The Mother of Henry Clay, Etc., Etc.

My Lady's Footwear.

There is a great interest now in fashion for the feet, because there is a radical change taking place in the footwear of My Lady of Modes. It seems as if she had scarcely succeeded in freeing herself from the folly of tall heels and pointed toes and showed her determination to cast vanity to the winds and go in for common sense and solid weight before she suddenly returns to the other extreme and is once more mincing about on spindling heels and narrow toes.

Wheelwomen in Europe.

Wheelwomen in Europe meet with many difficulties. In Russia everything is managed "by order of the Czar," and cycling is no exception to the rule. Before a woman can possess a wheel she must obtain royal consent, and as this is granted quite sparingly there are but few wheelwomen in Russia.

France recognizes the right of the husband to be boss, and before madame can join the Touring Club she must first obtain a signed declaration from her spouse granting her the privilege.

In Florence women cyclists must carry two bells to warn pedestrians of the machine's approach. Men are only required to have one bell.

Oriental Embroideries for Waists.

If not as striking in effect as the waists made of gayly colored striped and fringed silk kerchiefs, those with the Oriental embroideries are sufficiently out of the ordinary to attract persons who want something unique. The embroideries are of the sort that usually is used for sofa pillows, table covers and other houshold decorations. They are done on silk, linen, canvas and various other materials in the rich colors of the Orient, frequently with an intermingling of gold or silver threads.

These embroideries come in strips or squares and are used for collar, cuffs, vest and girdle. They usually are combined with plain colored silks, being especially effective with cream white, blue gray or deep ecru.

One of the advantages of these trimmings from the far East is that no two sets are alike. As in rugs, the Orientalists differentiate their fine needlework endlessly. Of course, all the work is done by hand. Persons who wish to carry the individuality still further, prefer to get these trimmings at an upholsterer's or art decorator's, where the variety is greater than at the dry goods store.

The Mother of Henry Clay.

One is not accustomed to thinking of Henry Clay as the son of a tavern-keeper, yet this is the fact, and Versailles, Ky., is the unpretentious place the mother and stepfather of the great commoner selected in which to conduct that tavern, and add that tremendous fact to the history of Kentucky. Had Mr. Clay's parents not decided on this course what might have been the subsequent history of the State cannot be divined, and hence the long journey that Henry Watkins and his wife, Elizabeth Clay Watkins, took across the wilderness from Virginia 100 years ago was one that shaped, no doubt, the political destiny, to a large extent, of the entire South.

Elizabeth Hudson, the mother of the "Mill Boy of the Slashes," married Rev. Dr. John Clay, after whose death she was married to Henry Watkins, and her family, which was a wealthy old Virginia one, lived in royal old Virginia pomp. John Clay, however, is said to have been reduced to poverty on account of the devastation incident to the Revolutionary War. Henry Clay did not accompany his mother and stepfather to Kentucky, but remained in Richmond, Va., as a deputy clerk and prosecuted his law studies. The Watkinses were accompanied by a number of slaves, and after reaching Versailles they took charge of the only hostelry in Versailles, and it was called the "Watkins Tavern."

At this tavern the Watkinses, Crittendens, Clays and Marshalls planned many a political campaign, and it was to this tavern that Lafayette came in 1826, and was royally entertained by the most distinguished Kentuckians of that day. Henry Clay in later years visited his mother here, and was a familiar figure on the streets of Versailles. She was said to have been one of the most beautiful and dashing women of her day, and was one of the shrewdest as well. Later on in life Mr. and Mrs. Watkins retired from the tavern business and lived on a farm till the close of their lives. Mrs. Watkins died in 1829 at the age of eighty. —Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

Directions for Washing the Face.

The matter of washing the face appears very simple, but it is the exception rather than the rule when it is properly done. Look at a piece of furniture and note the amount of dust and dirt it will collect in a few hours, and one may realize the quantity the face has to receive. It not only gathers up the minute particles of all kinds that float about the house, but that, too, which is outside. There is an old tradition that if one would preserve a delicate complexion, water should not touch the face, the skin to be cleaned by rubbing in with a piece of flannel, which might suffice if the face were kept in a glass case. The face needs hot water applied liberally to it with the hands, and generally the use of pure, non-irritating soap will not come amiss. Wash cloths are often an abomination, as they are too seldom free from impurities, and the same statement is true of sponges. They are left imperfectly cleansed from the soap that has been used and are dried at the washstand, when after every use they should be washed, boiled and hung in the air. I have often seen faces with muddy skins, dotted with blackheads and pimples because impurities from wash cloths and sponges had been rubbed into the skin, to its infection.

If the face is oily and filled with fine blackheads, the latter can be removed by rubbing them with a soft cloth dipped in alcohol or in equal parts of cologne and water; the latter will cleanse the face better than anything else, acting upon the skin as a gentle stimulant. The contact of the fingers with the face seems to have a vivifying effect. It is easy while thus dashing the water in the face to massage it and bring the blood to the surface.

If, however, the face has not been carefully looked after in the manner described, if the oily matter has been allowed to collect in the glands and enlarge their orifices and the face is dotted with those unsightly accumulations, the work of getting rid of them is no easy matter. Some of the largest may be rubbed out with the soft cloth dipped in cologne and water, especially if the face is first steamed; but if this method is not sufficient, those remaining must be pressed out, one by one, using a watch key. The hole of the key is placed over the point, a quick pressure is made and the contents of the gland pushed out. To allay the irritation the face should be washed with very hot water after this, and care should be taken that too many of the blackheads are not removed at one time.—Harper's Bazar.

Girl Life in Pao-Ting-Fu.

Among the missionaries of the American Board at Pao-Ting-Fu, China, for whose safety great fears are felt, says the New York Tribune, is Miss Mary S. Morrill, a teacher in the girls' school there. In a recent letter she gives the folling interesting account of a day in a Chinese girl's school life: "The first bell rings at 6.15 o'clock, and at once the work of the morning toilet begins. The girls dress alike, each costume consisting of a pair of loose baggy trousers, which are fastened at the ankle by a strong ribbon, and a sack that reaches nearly to the knees. The latter has five buttons, one at the throat, one on the right shoulder and three under the arm.

"One of the girls always sees that the water in the bathroom is warmed for the morning face washing, because a Chinese would shiver with astonishment were she expected, even in summer, to make her toilet with cold water. Breakfast frequently consists of cornmeal, cakes, cabbage stew and the remainder of the previous night's porridge. White flour, being a special treat, is used only twice a week. This is usually accompanied by a little meat, which is chopped fine with cabbage and onions. Sweet potatoes and turnips, fresh and salted, make a variety in the week's bill of fare. Suppers consist of porridges made of cornmeal, millet or rice. Beans are often mixed with the millet and rice.

"The girls do their own laundering. Instead of being ironed, the clothes are folded smoothly while damp, and laid upon a stone slab and pounded vigorously with wooden pestles.

"Studying aloud, which often makes a bedlam of Oriental classrooms, is a thing of the past in our school; but the expression on the pupils' faces while they are silently pursuing their lessons often reminds me of the looks that the hack drivers wore after they were forbidden to hawk 'Cab! cab! cab!' 'The holler is still there,' as a small friend once remarked as she looked at a row of the silenced horsemen.

"For recreation there are swings, jumping ropes and jackstones, and the girls all enjoy weaving articles out of cornstalks. The retiring bell rings at 8:30 o'clock. The crusade against footbinding has been waged with success in Pao-Ting-Fu."

Bits of Femininity.

For mourning pretty blouse waists are made of black net.

The loose, flowing veil is not used, the ends are now drawn up at the back into a snug knot and held closely.

Pretty dancing gowns for young girls are made of soft white silk net with very open mesh.

Another revival of an old favorite is the return of pongee silk, which is trimmed with handsome embroidery matching it in color.

Some of the evening gowns by eminent foreign designers are little more or less than facsimiles of the costumes worn by belles of the Louis XV. era.

The lavish use of small, gilt braids and little gilt buttons which amount to scarcely more than a spangle in size, is a trimming that is enjoying a tremendous popularity, and is even beginning to appear upon cotton gowns.

White and gold are charming and very fashionable comoinations.

Black and white gauzes are both used very effectively for girdle, belts and sash ends.

Embroidered silk muslins are very much the fashion for elegant evening gowns in white made over plain silk muslin in some dainty color which in turn has a foundation dress of white liberty satin.

A violet boa is a charming conceit. This is not composed entirely of artificial flowers, but is made of spiral pleatings of pale lavender chiffon, bordered irregularly by artificial violet blossoms at the edge.

Suede kid slippers in a variety of colors to match the gowns are worn this season. Some of the more fancy kinds show a trimming of gold braid.

Glass Industry in the United States.

Pennsylvania and Indiana furnish most of the glass which is turned into American mirrors at present, but plate glass factories that can turn out a quality of glass suitable for the use of mirror manufacturers are springing up very rapidly in several of the Eastern States. The American glass makers have finally succeeded in turning out a superior quality of clear white glass, which makes as fine mirrors as can be bought in any part of the world. The leading looking glass makers have found this out and they import very little glass for their use. Not more than one-tenth of the mirrors made in the United States last year were made of imported glass, whereas a few years ago nearly all the American mirror makers were compelled to go abroad for their glass.

Just at present the price asked for American mirrors is about the same as asked for imported ones, but when the price of materials slackens up a little the United States will probably turn out a first class quality of looking glass much cheaper than any part of the world. There will also be a decided picking up in the exporting of looking glass as soon as the number of plate glass plants is sufficient to supply the local market and have a surplus for foreign trade.

The second class plants are improving the quality of their goods right along, and the many new plants which are coming into existence are striving to make only the best quality. In consequence the supply will soon be equal to the home and foreign demand.

Woman a Beast of Burden.

It is no uncommon sight to see Italian women walking along the streets balancing burdens on their heads that the average man would prefer to have sent home on a truck. A few days ago one of these women passed through City Hall Park. On her head she was carrying what appeared to be the entire woodwork from the interior of some house. The bundle was made up of eight pieces of hard wood, the shortest being fully twelve feet in length. Each piece was six inches in width and an inch thick. The woman steadied this burden with one hand, while in the other she carried what one would consider a good load for one person in the shape of a bundle of shorter pieces of wood.

As she turned into Centre street near Chambers the end of the load of lumber on her head came in contact with the head of a man who was going in the opposite direction. In order to prevent hitting him too hard the woman tried to turn to one side, and as she did so her burden fell to the walk. In vain she tried to replace it on her head. At last two men took hold of it, one at each end. They found that even their combined strength was just sufficient to lift up and place it on the woman's head again. When the wood was finally adjusted in a position the woman picked up her smaller bundle and started up Centre street.—New York Times.

A Case of Luck.

"I don't know what has become of him!" snapped the pretty girl in blue, "and what is more I don't care! He called here regularly for two months, and you can't blame me for the construction I put on it, particularly so when he took such notice of Fido every time he called, and you know Fido can be very disagreeable to callers. Well, he kept coming and making eyes at my dog until I began to wonder if he was aware that I was in the room. It went on like that for some time, but at last he found his tongue and said:

"I suppose you have wondered why I have been calling her so constantly lately?"

"At that a delicious thrill passed over me as I realized that the supreme moment had arrived. I did my best to keep my heart down and look as if I was awfully surprised.

"'Of course you know,' he continued, 'that I am a great dog fancier? Your Fido is such an example of a well-bred pug that I think I could look at him forever. Ah, how I envy you! Of course I know that you would never dream of selling him, so the only way I could feast my eyes on him was by calling—'

"He didn't say anything more, for right there something happened, and I flatter myself that when that young man left, as he did rather suddenly, that he had a flea in his ear. And he didn't get it from Fido either!"—Detroit Free Press.

Oldest Sovereign in Europe

The King of Denmark, who has just celebrated his eighty-second birthday, is the oldest sovereign in Europe, unless the Grand Duke of Luxemburg be taken into account. King Christian is rather more than a year older than Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who was 81 on the 24th of May. The Duke of Luxemburg was born on July 24, 1817. The queen, however, has been nearly sixty-three years on the throne, whereas the King of Denmark did not ascend the throne till 1863, the year in which his eldest daughter married the Prince of Wales. The King of the Belgians was 65 years old on April 9th.

CLEVER WIT OF SAVAGES.

THINGS IN WHICH UNCIVILIZED MAN IS WONDROUS SKILLFUL.

Primitive Bridge Building—Tree-Climbing as Practiced by the Natives of Borneo—The Dyaks as Fire-Makers—A Suggestion for Farmers.

A certain "Steeple Jack," of Liverpool, according to the St. James Budget, has won renown by devising a new method for the performance of his work. He fixes iron brackets in the masonry at the height of his ladder, builds a platform on that support, hauls up the ladder and repeats the operation until the top is reached.

But the naked savages of Borneo have practiced this method of climbing trees from date immemorial. They use it especially for taking bees' nests. That sagacious insect—the honey-bearing species, at least—knows better than to fix its home in spots which greedy men and beasts can easily attain. The tapong is its favorite refuge. This noble tree rises a hundred feet or more without a branch. The bees may well think themselves safe in a hole on that smooth stem, fifty yards, perhaps, above the ground.

But in some prehistoric time a Dyak genius found means to reach them. Boring a hole in the trunk, he drove a peg therein; standing on that he drove in another; then planted a bamboo in the soil and lashed the free ends of his pegs to it, making one side of a ladder, of which the tree trunk was the other. Thus he worked upward, adding rung to rung, until the top of the bamboo was reached, spliced another to it and proceeded.

These structures, so fragile in appearance, are as strong as iron wire, and rise sometimes over a hundred feet, until lost in the thick foliage. The strongest head among us would turn giddy climbing up and down that slender ladder, of which the rungs stand three feet part. But Dyaks swing aloft with no thought of danger, standing in mid-air to shout a humorous observation to their comrades down below. It may be added that accidents never happen unless the bees make an unexpected onslaught. They are always attacked at night, the Dyaks carrying torches, which more or less distract them. But the torch occupies one hand, and with the other the man has to work enlarging the hole and extracting the honey.

PRIMITIVE SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

This is but one side of the mechanical possibilities which lie wrapped up in the mind of the savage man. Another one is the suspension bridge, with all its scientific principles, except only the contraction of metals, which is not required, which has been in use among the Dyaks beyond human memory. They choose a spot where a big tree on each side overhangs the chasm, and also, if it be wide, where trees stand in the middle. They push stout bamboos from the bank into the crest of these latter and fasten them. A network of rattans, always regular and graceful, suspends this footway at either end, with perpendicular rattans attached to check oscillation, just as our engineers contrive it.

A slight hand-rail is fixed on each side to help the passenger in keeping his balance. It must not be grasped, for any pressure would cause the bridge to slide so violently in the opposite direction that a monkey could not keep his feet. If this arrangement seems imperfect, it is due to our perfections. It has no fault for those who use it, or they would assuredly make a change.

INGENIOUS FIRE-MAKERS.

Less known are the Dyaks' ingenious ways of making fire. They can, of course, "rub sticks;" but that is rarely practiced. Every man carries dry fungus and a chip of European pottery, with other things, in the neat bamboo box at his waist. He lays a bit of fungus upon the chip, placing his right thumb over it, strikes the side of the bamboo box sharply and his tinder is alight. This invention is the more curious because it must be later than the introduction of pottery from Europe; native earthenware will not work the trick.

Some carry a short, slender rod of metal, hollowed out to a cup at one end, and a bamboo in which its fits tightly. Filling the cup with tinder, they hold it upright in the left hand, adjust the bamboo over it, strike smartly so that the case runs down and over the rod, withdraw it, and the fungus is glowing. It could not have been by accident that they discovered this principle, with which doubtless they had long been acquainted while our forefathers were swearing and scraping their knuckles over flint and steel.

ONE WAY TO SCARE BIRDS.

Nor was it by accident that they found an easy and effectual process for scaring birds, which had not yet occurred to the civilized farmer. The harvest field is encircled with long, flexible bamboos, connected by a string, with bits of rag or leaves attached. From this circumference a radii of such poles converge upon the centre, where sits an old man past work, or a child, upon a covered platform. All the lines of the string meet here, knotted to a post within his reach. From time to time he runs his fingers over them, forthwith a storm rages in that field. The poles bow and jerk, the rags flutter, the leaves rustle, and every bird in the neighborhood flies for his life.

BORING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The most skillful of our artisans would give it up indignantly if he were asked to pierce an eight-foot rod of the hardest timber, harder by far than oak, with no tools beyond, as one may say, a brad-awl and a piece of string—the hole, moreover, to be mathematically true from end to end. But this feat is performed by the wildest of the forest tribes, whom Dyaks will not recognize as human beings—the Pakatan and Ujit. Thus somehow they manufacture the "sumpit" or blowpipe for poisoned arrows, which peoples more advanced buy of them. It must be heavy, or the aim would not be true; and hard, or the bore could not be cut exactly. A very slight irregularity will cause the arrow to deflect. Some are eight feet long, an inch and a quarter thick, and weigh four pounds. The bore is two-fifths of an inch in diameter.

AN INGENIOUS WEAPON.

Another ingenious weapon is the casting spear used in the thick jungle—a slender bar of iron cased in wood at a single point just wide enough for the hand to grasp. When thus held the butt drops so heavily that it is impossible to throw it straight. A warrior casts this into the air, and so nicely is the balance adjusted that it turns at a certain altitude and falls plumb, point downward, upon an enemy crouched in the brush. The Kyan tribe, especially, are said to throw this spear to a hand's breadth.

Of all the native weapons, however, save the boomerang, none is so curious as the sword of this same people. It is called the parangilang. The blade is concave on one side, convex on the other, with a slight twist, perceptible only if one glance along the back. This combination of forces gives such tremendous cutting power that it bites into a tree like an ax, and literally performs the feat of which we read in epic narrative, slices a man "to the chine." These are but a few instances of savage mechanics.

RUSSIANS IN THE DAKOTAS.

A Whole Township Settled by Former Subjects of the Czar.

The Boers, if they come to the United States, will not be the first agricultural community to find here a refuge from oppression and to make fruitful the barren places of the country, says the New York World.

America's experience with such colonists has hitherto been a happy one. There are the Finns, for example, in Michigan; the Doukhobors—a Russian sect of Quakers—in Manitoba and Minnesota, and the Russo-Germanic race from Odessa that has converted the little town of Eureka, S. Dak., into the greatest primary wheat market in the world.

Their situation is parallel in many ways to that of the Finns when the interesting civilization of the latter was absorbed by Russia and their national customs and ideals were exposed to destruction.

Rather than part with these proud traditions and submit to becoming Russianized, numbers of them are constantly coming to this country. There are entire townships of them in Michigan.

As for those other immigrants who have created the "American Odessa" as Eureka, S. Dak., is called, their rich farms, herds of sleek cattle and admirable farm buildings are testimony that they have prospered. Their ancestors were Germans from Wurtemburg and Baden. One hundred years ago the Russian government offered inducements to German farmers who would go to Southern Russia and settle in the Odessa district.

The immigrants received lands on a plan somewhat similar to the American homestead right; they were permitted to have their own churches, schools and courts in which their own language was used, and the men were exempt from service in the army. These privileges were granted for sixty-five years.

An attempt by the czar to compel them to join the Greek Church led them to emigrate to America.

The first German-Russians settled in Bonhomme County, S. Dak., in 1872-73. In 1884 they began to settle in McPherson County. In 1887 a railroad was completed to Eureka, which is still the terminus. The western part of McPherson and the larger part of McIntosh, Emmons, Campbell and Walworth counties are now settled by these people.

Eureka is a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. It controls the marketing of grain and stock for a radius of sixty-five miles.

Coming from extreme distances with loads of wheat, farmers are on the road two days. They stay in town over night and start home the following day. The women and children often come with the men to "see the sights" and make purchases. They bring provisions, so that it is only necessary to find a place to pass the night in town.

Eureka is the greatest primary wheat market in the world. Every one of the 2,000,000 bushels of wheat which it ships every fall is delivered directly from the wagons of the farmers who raised it.

A Startling Telegram.

In an article entitled "Humors of Irish Banking," The Financial Times tells the story of a startling telegram received upon one occasion at the head office of a certain Irish bank from a remote country branch. The communication read: "Regret inform you I died this morning of pneumonia," and was "signed for John Brown, manager, Thomas Smith." Evidently the prevailing idea in Mr. Smith's mind, when he dispatched the wire, was at all hazards to comply with the regulations, and so he used the form "as laid down," and no doubt congratulated himself upon being equal to the emergency. Of course, it was Mr. Brown, the manager, who had the misfortune to die of pneumonia.—London Globe.

Boers as Cooks.

About twelve years ago, when the first gold rush took place to the Witswatersrand gold fields, the place was only approached by road; there were no railways for some years afterward. Lumbering mail coaches brought the miners from Kimberley or Natal to Johannesburg.

On the road were stopping places where the teams were changed and the passengers refreshed. These houses were usually Boer farms, and the farmers made a good thing out of dispensing hospitality to wayfarers.

In the middle of a long table stood the dishes. Everyone helped himself by digging a two-pronged fork into the dish nearest him. There was no tablecloth; everything was dirty and unappetizing. But the farmers' wives are clever at making preserves, and they particularly excel in a preparation of tangerines preserved in sugar syrup. Slices of melon, pumpkin and quinces are also preserved this way. The clingstone or yellow peach, which grows on every farm, makes a splendid jam, and dries excellently. But the best preserves is made of stoned and sun-dried apricots, flattened and pickled with salt and sugar.

Boer housewives are very fond of the old Dutch dainties of New York described by Washington Irving and eaten to this day—"oily koeks," o rdoughnuts fried in fat.

The Policeman's Friend.

"Some people have queer ideas of enjoyment," remarked a policeman on a Fort street car. "See that girl following us on her bicycle Well, she is a freak in her way. This is what she has been doing for over a year now, and there seems to be no cure for her. Every evening when the night squad goes out from our station she assigns herself to some certain beat, which she patrols on her bicycle with more zeal than that displayed by the ordinary policeman. What for? Why, to take care of the copper—simply to give him pointers on the movements of the 'pusher,' or sergeant. She has saved many policemen from being hauled before the board for neglect of duty, and as she plays no favorites they all think the world of her. It is different with the 'pushers.' They, of course, don't relish the spying tactics of the bicycle girl, the policeman's friend, but she only laughs at them and tells them that she doesn't believe in that system of managing policemen. She seems to thoroughly enjoy her self appointed duty of looking after the interests of the policemen in our precinct, and, though the 'pushers' have made frequent protests, I don't see what they are going to do about it." —Detroit Free Press.

Roberts's Praise of His Wife.

Lady Roberts, like her illustrious husband, is of an exceedingly frank and friendly disposition. During "Bobs'" administration in India she was extremely popular, and the residents of salubrious Simla are said to have been grief-stricken when the time came for the general and his family to leave the "coral strand." Lady Roberts is a great traveller, and it is not so long ago that society was startled to learn that she was on her way to join her husband at Bloemfontein. Indeed, Lord Roberts was once heard jocularly to remark that her ladyship was his commander in chief.

Radishes in Pharoah's Day.

Radishes come from China, but a scientific journal the other day announced the discovery, from a translation of Egyptian hieroglyphics, that Pharoah fed his pyramid-builders on radishes. He even went so far as to spend nineteen hundred silver talents in order to regale his masons with the crisp and spicy root. Again, if you read the Old Testament carefully you will be sure to come across the announcement that in Egypt the children of Israel ate melons, beets, onions and garlic, and evidently, in travelling through the wilderness, Moses had a great deal of difficulty in persuading them to cease yearning after these Egyptian dainties.

The Country for Ducks.

There are more ducks in China than in all the world outside of it. They are kept on farms mostly; but the rivers, lakes and brooks swarm with them, they being a favorite article of food with Ah Sin. The breeders sometimes keep them on boats, as many as 2,000 being found on one boat. The hatching is done in special buildings, some establishments turning out as many as 50,000 birds every year. Either fresh, salted or smoked they are sold in all the towns, and a good many are exported.

Effective Speaking.

"The general public," said the Corn-fed Philosopher, "takes less kindly to the orator whose speeches are like a two-edged sword, than it does to him whose speech is like a two headed hammer."—Indianapolis Press.

In Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado there are fully 500,000,000 acres of land, nearly all of which could be utilized by irrigation.

Poker Defined.

Judge Finn of the First Municipal court, New York, is one of the coolest poker players on Manhattan island. A case was before him the other day in which the defendant refused to pay a poker debt of $92. The judge asked what poker was, and five lawyers, with all of whom he has often played, diffidently opined that it was played with cards. "Is it a game of chance?" inquired the court. "That depends altogether on how good a player the other fellow is," answered one of the lawyers mildly.

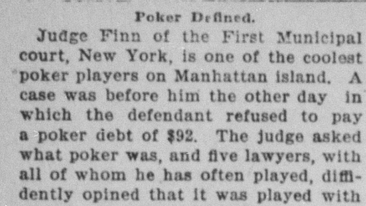
Gold Medal Awarded Walter Baker & Co.

PARIS, Aug. 20—The Judges at the Paris Exposition have just awarded a gold medal to Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., for their preparations of cocoa and chocolate. This famous company, now the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world, have received the highest awards from the great international and other expositions in Europe and America. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

Indian Relics on Golf Course.

An Indian ax and several stone arrowheads were unearthed today on the Jersey City Golf club grounds by Dr. William Pyle and other players; they were so near the surface, said some who did not find any relics, that a "schlaffed" stroke was all that was needed to unearth them. The links is located on low land in the western section of Jersey City and is believed to have been the "stamping ground" for the Hackengesacky Indians.

America makes 20,000,000 false teeth annually.



You will never find our Doctor out. He is here to give advice without charge to those who need him — to those who don't, sometimes. He doesn't always recommend the Ayer medicines, because the Ayer medicines are not "cure-alls."

Perhaps if we tear a leaf from his correspondence it will show you what we mean. Here is a letter which came last March.

"DEAR DR. AYER:

I want your advice for my little boy. He is getting very thin. He has no appetite. He is fifteen years old. When he was four years old he had lung fever, but his health was good until two years ago. Since then he is failing fast. The doctors here say he has the bronchitis. He spits all the time awful bad. The spits are big, thick, and white. Yours truly,

Mrs. MARGARET MURPHY,
March 30, 1900. Kinbrae, Minn."

And this is the way the Doctor answered Mrs. Murphy:

"DEAR MADAM:

"We enclose our book on The Throat and Lungs, in which we trust you will find just the information you desire.

"You should begin at once the use of this Cherry Pectoral for your son, giving it in moderate doses. Then procure some good preparation of cod-liver oil, as Scott's Emulsion, and give him that, as well. Pay particular attention to his diet, giving him such nourishing foods as rare steak, lamb chops, good milk, eggs, etc. Above all, keep him out of doors all that the weather permits. There is nothing that will do him more good than plenty of fresh air. Let him live out of doors all that is possible. By carrying out these general suggestions we shall hope to hear soon that your son is improving in every way. Very truly yours,

April 5, 1900. J. C. AYER."

You see, it wasn't only the Ayer medicines that we recommended. The first idea of the Doctor was to cure that boy. The result is told in this letter:

"DEAR DR. AYER:

"My little boy has improved so much since I received your advice that I want to write and tell you how thankful I am.

"When I first wrote you, on March 30, he only weighed 50 pounds, but now he weighs 82 pounds; and all this gain since the 8th of April, when I first began to follow your directions.

"Please let me thank you again for what you have done for my boy.

July 17, 1900. MARGARET MURPHY."

Perhaps it was the cod-liver oil; perhaps it was the Cherry Pectoral. Probably it was both. But, more than either, it was the good, sound advice the Doctor gave in the first place. We are here to serve you in just the same way, and we will tell you the medicine for your case or tell you what medicines to avoid.

Five out of ten of our correspondents need a doctor rather than a prepared medicine, and we tell them so. If the doctors only knew it, we are working with them every day.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla	Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure	Ayer's Comatone

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: Spiritual Values—Earthly Riches Are Transitory, But the Glories of Heaven Are Everlasting—Compares the Priceless Soul With the Valueless Body

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From Berlin, where he preached in the American church to a congregation comprising many of his countrymen who are traveling through Europe, Dr. Talmage sends this discourse, in which, by original methods, he calculates spiritual values and urges higher appreciation of things religious. The text is Mark viii, 36: "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Men of all occupations are to be found in the assemblies of the house of God, but in these days of extensive business operations a large proportion are engaged from Monday morning to Saturday night in bargain making. In many of the families across the breakfast table and the tea table are discussed questions of loss and gain. You are every day asking yourself: "What is the value of this? What is the value of that?" You would not think of giving something of greater value for that which is of lesser value. You would not think of selling that which cost you $10 for $5. If you had a property that was worth $15,000, you would not sell it for $4000. You are intelligent in all matters of bargain making. Are you as wise in the things that pertain to the matters of the soul? Christ adapted His instructions to the circumstances of those to whom He spoke. When He talked to fishermen, He spoke of the gospel net. When He talked to the farmers, He said: "A sower went forth to sow." When He talked to the shepherds, He told the parable of the lost sheep. And am I not right when speaking to an audience made up of bargain makers that I address them in the words of my text, asking, "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

I propose, as far as possible, to estimate and compare the value of the two properties.

First, I have to say that the world is a very grand property. Its flowers are God's thoughts in bloom. Its rocks are God's thoughts in stone. Its dewdrops are God's thoughts in pearl. This world is God's child—a wayward child, indeed; it has wandered off through the heavens. But about 1900 years ago, one Christmas night, God sent out a sister world to call that wanderer back, and it hung over Bethlehem only long enough to get the promise of the wanderer's return, and now that lost world, with soft feet of light, comes treading back through the heavens. The hills, how beautiful they billow up, the edge of the wave white with the foam of crocuses! How beautiful the rainbow, the arched bridge on which heaven and earth come and talk to each other in tears after the storm is over! How nimble the feet of lamplighters that in a few minutes set all the dome of the night ablaze with brackets of fire! How bright the oar of the saffron cloud that rows across the deep sea of heaven! How beautiful the spring, with bridal blossoms in her hair! I wonder who it is that beats time on a June morning for the bird orchestra. How gently the harebell tolls its fragrance on the air! There may be grander worlds, larger worlds than this, but I think that this is a most exquisite world—a mignonette on the bosom of immensity! "Oh," you say, "take my soul; give me that world! I am willing to take it in exchange. I am ready now for the bargain. It is so beautiful a world, so sweet a world, so grand a world!"

But let us look more minutely into the value of this world. You will not buy property unless you can get a good title to it. After you have looked at the property and found out that it suits you you send an attorney to the public office, and he examines the book of deeds and the book of mortgages and the book of judgments and the book of liens, and he decides whether the title is good before you will have anything to do with it. There might be a splendid property and in every way exactly suited to your want, but if you cannot get a good title you will not take it. Now, I am here to say that it is impossible to get a good title to this world. If I settle down upon it, in the very year I so settle down upon it as a permanent possession, I may be driven away from it. Aye, in five minutes afterward I give up my soul for the world I may have to part with the world, and what kind of a title do you call that? There is only one way in which I can hold an earthly possession, and that is through the senses. All beautiful sights through the eye, but the eye may be blotted out; all captivating sounds through the ear, but my ear may be deafened; all lusciousness of fruits and viands through my taste, but my taste may be destroyed; all appreciation of culture and of art through my mind, but I may lose my mind. What a frail hold, then, I have upon any earthly possession!

In courts of law, if you want to get a man off a property you must serve upon him a writ of ejectment, giving him a certain time to vacate the premises, but when death comes to us and serves a writ of ejectment he does not give us one second of forewarning. He says: "Off of this place! You have no right any longer to the possession." We might cry out, "I gave you $100,000 for that property;" the plea would be of no avail. We might say, "We have a warrantee deed for that property;" the plea would be of no avail. We might say, "We have a lien on that storehouse;" that would do us no good. Death is blind, and he cannot see a seal and cannot read an indenture. So that, when you propose that I give up my soul first and last, I want to tell you that for the world you cannot give me the first item of title.

Having examined the title of a property your next question is about insurance. You would not be silly enough to buy a large warehouse that could not possibly be insured. You would not have anything to do with such a property. Now, I ask you what assurance can you give me that this world is not going to be burned up? Absolutely none. Geologists tell us that it is already on fire; that the heart of the world is one great living coal; that it is just like a ship on fire at sea, the flames not bursting out because the hatches are kept down. And yet you propose to palm off on me, in return for my soul, a world for which, in the first place, you give no title, and, in the second place, for which you can give no insurance. "Oh," you say, "the water of the oceans will wash over all the land and put out the fire." Oh, no. There are inflammable elements in the water, hydrogen and oxygen. Call off the hydrogen, and then the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans would blaze like heaps of shavings. You want me to take this world, for which you can give no possible insurance.

Astronomers have swept their telescopes through the sky and have found out that there have been fifteen worlds, in the last two centuries, that have disappeared. At first they looked just like other worlds. Then they got deeply red—they were on fire. Then they got ashen, showing they were burned down. Then they disappeared, showing that even the ashes were scattered. And, if the geologist be right in his prophecy, then our world is to go in the same way. And yet you want me to exchange my soul for it. Ah, no; it is a world that is burning now. Suppose you brought an insurance agent to look at your property for the purpose of giving you a policy upon it and while he stood in front of the house he should say, "That house is on fire now in the basement," you could not get any insurance upon it. Yet you talk about this world as though it were a safe investment, as though you could get some insurance upon it, when down in the basement it is on fire.

Here is a man who has had a large estate for forty or fifty years. He lies down to die. You say: "That man is worth millions and millions of dollars." Is he? You call up a surveyor, with his compass and chains, and you say: "There is a property extending three miles in one direction and three miles in another direction." Is that the way to measure that man's property? No! You do not want any surveyor, with compass and chains. That is not the way to measure that man's property now. It is an undertaker you need, who will come and put his finger in his vest pocket and take out a tape line, and he will measure five feet nine inches one way and two feet and a half the other way. That is the man's property. Oh, no. I forgot. Not so much as that, for he does not own even the place in which he lies in the cemetery. The deed to that belongs to the executors and heirs. Oh, what a property you propose to give me for my soul! If you sell a bill of goods you go into the counting room and say to your partner: "Do you think that man is good for this bill? Can he give proper security? Will he meet this payment?" Now, when you are offered this world as a possession I want you to test the matter. I do not want you to go into this bargain blindly. I want you to ask about the title, about the insurance, about whether men have ever had any trouble with it, about whether you can keep it about whether you can get all or the ten thousandth or one hundred thousandth part of it.

There is the world now. I shall say no more about it. Make up your mind for yourself, as I shall, before God, have to make up my mind for myself, about the value of this world. I cannot afford to make a mistake for my soul, and you cannot afford to make a mistake for your soul.

Christ is glorious to our souls now, but how much grander our appreciation after awhile! A conqueror comes back after the battle. He has been fighting for us. He comes upon the platform. He has one arm in a sling, and the other arm holds a crutch. As he mounts the platform, oh, the enthusiasm of the audience! They say, "That man fought for us and imperiled his life for us," and how wild the huzza that follows huzza.

When the Lord Jesus Christ shall at last stand out before the multitudes of the redeemed of heaven and we meet Him face to face and feel that He was wounded in the head and wounded in the hands and wounded in the feet and wounded in the side for us, methinks we will be overwhelmed.

We will sit some time gazing in silence until some leader amid the white robed choir shall lift the baton of light and give the signal that it is time to wake the song of jubilee, and all heaven then will break forth into "Hosanna! hosanna! Worthy is the Lamb that was slain."

I calculate further the value of the soul by the price that has been paid for it. In St. Petersburg there is a diamond that the Government paid $200,000 for. "Well," you say, "it must have been very valuable or the Government would not have paid $200,000 for it."

I want to see what the soul is worth and what your soul is worth by seeing what has been paid for it. For that immortal soul the richest blood that was ever shed, the deepest groan that was ever uttered, all the griefs of earth compressed into one tear, all the sufferings of earth gathered into one rapier of pain and stuck through His holy heart. Does it not imply tremendous value?

I argue, also, the value of the soul from the home that has been fitted up for it in the future. One would have thought that a street of adamant would have done. No, it is a street of gold. One would have thought that a wall of granite would have done. No, it is the flame of sardonyx, mingling with the green of emerald.

One would have thought that an occasional doxology would have done. No, it is a perpetual song. If the ages of heaven marched in a straight line, some day the last regiment might pass out of sight. But no, the ages of heaven do not march in a straight line, but in a circle around about the throne of God, forever, forever, tramp, tramp! A soul so bought, so equipped, so provided for must be a priceless soul, a majestic soul, a tremendous soul.

If a man sell a bill of goods worth $5000, and he is cheated out of it, he may get $5000 somewhere else, but a man who invests his soul invests all. Saving that, he saves all. In the light of my text, it seems to me as if you were offering your soul to the highest bidder, and I hear you say, "What is bid for it, my deathless spirit? What is bid for it?" Satan says, "I will bid the world." You say, "Begone, that is no equivalent! Sell my soul for the world? No! Begone!"

Well, there are a great many people who say, "I will not sell my soul for the world. I find the world is an unsatisfying portion." What, then, will you do with your soul? Some one whispers here, "I will give my soul to Christ." Will you? That is the wisest resolution you ever made. Will you give it to Christ? When? Tomorrow? No, now. I congratulate you if you have come to such a decision.

Oh, if the eternal Spirit of God would now come down upon you and show you the vanity of this world and the immense importance of Christ's religion and the infinite value of your own immortal souls, what an hour this would be!

What a moment this would be! Do you know that Christ has bought your soul? Do you know that He has paid an infinite price for it? Do you know that He is worthy of it? Will you give it to Him now?

I was reading lately of a sailor who had just got ashore and was telling about his last experience at sea. He said: "The last time I crossed the ocean we had a terrific time. After we had been out three or four days the machinery got disarranged, and the steam began to escape, and the captain, gathering the people and the crew on deck, said, 'Unless some one will go down and shut off that steam and arrange that machinery at the peril of his life we must all be destroyed.' He was not willing to go down himself. No one seemed willing to go. The passengers gathered at one end of the steamer waiting for their fate. The captain said: "I give you a last warning. If there is no one here willing to imperil his life and go down and fix that machinery we must all be lost.' A plain sailor said, 'I'll go, sir,' and he wrapped himself in a coarse piece of canvas and went down and was gone but a few moments when the escaping steam stopped. The captain cried out to the passengers: 'All saved! Let us go down below and see what has become of the poor fellow.' They went down. There he lay dead." Vicarious suffering! Died for all! Oh, do you suppose that those people on the ship ever forgot, ever can forget, that poor fellow? "No," they say. "It was through his sacrifice that I got ashore." The time came when our whole race must die unless some one should endure torture and sorrow and shame. Who shall come to the rescue? Shall it be one of the seraphim? Not one. Shall it be one of the cherubim? Not one. Shall it be an inhabitant of some pure and unfallen world? Not one. Then Christ said, "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God!" and He went down the dark stairs of our sin and wretchedness and misery and woe, and He stopped the peril, and He died that you and I might be free. Oh, the love; oh, the endurance; oh, the horrors of the sacrifice! Shall not our souls go out toward Him, saying: "Lord Jesus Christ take my soul. Thou are worthy to have it. Thou hast died to save it."

God help you rightly to cipher out this sum in gospel arithmetic: "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

The silk plush out of which hats are made comes almost exclusively from France, all attempts to produce it in the United States having ended in failure. Nine-tenths of the felt hats worn in America are made from the fur of the rabbit and hare.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Frenchman named Dufour claims to have found a way of melting and moulding quartz like glass.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Paving with Glass Refuse.

In Geneva glass refuse is pressed in paving blocks under a new invention that has recently been put into operation. Several streets have already been paved with this new contrivance and give great satisfaction, not only in appearance, but also in durability. Several other cities in Europe have adopted the invention.

KIDNEY TROUBLES OF WOMEN

Miss Frederick's Letters Show How She Relied on Mrs. Pinkham and Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired and have bearing down pains. Menses have not appeared for three months; sometimes am troubled with a white discharge. Also have kidney and bladder trouble.

I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you and see if you could do me any good."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. Now I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough to you for what you have done for me."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1899.

Backache Cured

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to thank you for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. It is the only medicine I have found that helped me. I doctored with one of the best physicians in the city of New York, but received no benefit. I had been ailing for about sixteen years, was so weak and nervous that I could hardly walk; had continued pain in my back and was troubled with leucorrhœa. Menses were irregular and painful. Words cannot express the benefit I have derived from the use of your medicine. I heartily recommend it to all suffering women."—MRS. MARY BARSHINGER, Windsor, Pa.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Ingrowing Nails, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LeRoy, N. Y.

Momsen, the German historian, is 82 years old. He is a great traveler, and is still engaged in literary work.

It requires no experience to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary. Sold by all druggists.

George Berry, the English bandmaster, has retired after 63 years' service with military bands.

Indigestion is a bad companion. Get rid of it by chewing a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti after each meal.

More than 4,000 persons are annually buried in the paupers' cemetery in Berlin

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The area of the world's coalfields is 471,800 square miles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The men of Chicago spend $3,000,000 a year for shaves.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

America contains two women veterinary surgeons

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

FAMILY OF ENGINEERS.

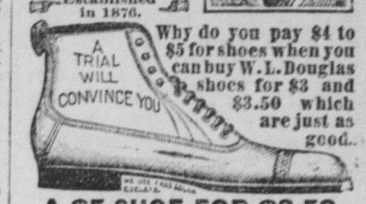
Long and Faithful Railroad Service of All of Them.

Michael W. Regan, who was killed in the wreck of the fast bound mail train of the Lake Shore at Westfield on Wednesday, May 23, was one of the best known locomotive engineers in this part of the country. He was in the employ of the Lake Shore for a generation, and always enjoyed the confidence of the officials of the line as a man who could make the time and do careful, conscientious work. Regan began railroading as a fireman in 1863 on the State line work train of the old Buffalo & State Line road, afterward extended to Erie, and called the Buffalo & Erie, and finally merged into the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. In 1866 he got his step and took the throttle of a switch engine at Dunkirk. The next year he ran the work train at Silver Creek, and on July 1, 1869, he went on the road as a freight engineer. In 1880 he was promoted to a passenger run, and up to his untimely end piloted the passenger trains of the Lake Shore in winter and summer. Regan came from a family of engineers. His brother, Thomas Regan, has the opposite run on the companion train. His brother, James Regan, who died a short time ago, was an engineer on the Lake Shore, and another brother, Edward Regan, is an engineer o the Lehigh Valley. His son, Francis Regan, is an engineer on the Lake Shore, and his two brothers-in-law also run on the same road. In Regan's career of thirty-four years as a locomotive engineer he had but three accidents, and none was the result of his fault or negligence. He had the reputation of making uniformly good runs, and the train he was taking out when killed is one of the fastest mails in the country.—Buffalo Express.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The modern, easy-fitting, economical shoes for progressive men are the W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes. Perfect shoes that hold their shape and fit until worn out. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

Established in 1876.



Why do you pay $4 to $5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for $3 and $3.50 which are just as good.

A $5 SHOE FOR $3.50. A $4 SHOE FOR $3.

The real worth of our $3 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4 to $5. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

Having the largest $3 and $3.50 shoe business in the world, and a perfect system of manufacturing, enables us to produce higher grade $3 and $3.50 shoes than can be had elsewhere.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because **THEY ARE THE BEST.** Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Catalogue Free.*

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

For 33 years we have been training young men and women for business. Only bus. col. in Va. owning its building—a grand new one! Up to date. Highly endorsed. Thoroughly reliable. No vacations. Catalogue free.

S. SMITHDEAL, President.

"Leading bus. col. south Potomac river."—Phila. Stenographer.

WILLS PILLS---BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.

For only **10 Cents** we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make **Money** right at your home. Address all orders to **The R. B. Wills Medicine Company 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Office: 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.**

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, ROANOKE, VA.

MORE CALLS FOR GRADUATES THAN IT CAN SUPPLY.

Send for Catalogue.

Enter Sept. 4.

CHAS. E. ECKERLE, President.

Mention where you saw notice of School.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and **10 days'** treatment **Free.** Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

VENTRILOQUY.—New Book just issued giving directions how to "Throw the Voice." 25 cents. H. Brocklehurst, Duluth, Minn.

That Little Book For Ladies, By mail, 10 cents. ALICE MASON, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

BNU 35.

He thinks he lives, but he's a dead one. No person is really alive whose liver is dead. During the winter most people spend nearly all their time in warm, stuffy houses or offices or workshops. Many don't get as much exercise as they ought, and everybody knows that people gain weight in winter. As a rule it is not sound weight, but means a lot of flabby fat and useless, rotting matter staying in the body when it ought to have been driven out. But the liver was overburdened, deadened—stopped work. There you are, with a dead liver, and spring is the time for resurrection. Wake up the dead! Get all the filth out of your system, and get ready for the summer's trials with clean, clear blood, body, brain free from bile. Force is dangerous and destructive unless used in a gentle persuasive way, and the right plan is to give new strength to the muscular walls of the bowels, and stir up the liver to new life and work with *CASCARETS*, the great spring cleaner, disinfectant and bowel tonic. Get a box to-day and see how quickly you will be

BROUGHT BACK TO NEW LIFE BY

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy *CASCARETS* we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 424

JUST THE BOOK YOU WANT to refer to constantly, is our handy **CONDENSED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,** as it treats upon about every subject under the sun. It contains 530 pages, profusely illustrated, and will be sent, postpaid, for 50c. in stamps, postal note or silver. When reading you doubtless run across reference to many matters and things which you do not understand and which this book will clear up for you. It has a complete index, so that it may be referred to easily. This book is a rich mine of valuable information, presented in an interesting manner, and is well worth to any one many times the small sum of **FIFTY CENTS** which we ask for it. A study of this book will prove of incalculable benefit to those whose education has been neglected, while the volume will also be found of great value to those who cannot readily command the knowledge they have acquired. **BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.**

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR 50c.

HERE IT IS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK,** which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,

134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 30.

Mowing

'Em Down

Right and Left!

We are showing the Summer Shoes no quarter.

Prices on all of them are being cut to the cost line, some pared a little below, some really halved.

It's the star chance

Of the season

to get good shoes at a trifling cost.

Suppose

you don't need shoes right away, you may need them in two weeks or a month, or next summer, and it will pay you to

Buy Now

for next summer.

When can you get such big returns for your money in the next six months?

Mingle's Shoe Store, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Patents Granted.

J. S. Stewart, of Tyrone, was granted a patent last week on an incubator. C. R. Harris, of Williamsport, on a domestic garbage burner.

C. E. County Convention.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Centre County Christian Endeavor Union will be held in Bellefonte in the Presbyterian Chapel, September 5 and 6. The first session will be on Wednesday at 2.30 p. m., the convention closing on Thursday evening.

Baptist Association Anniversary.

The seventieth anniversary of the Centre Baptist association is being held in the Baptist church at Port Matilda, yesterday and today. The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. I. N. Earle, of Lewistown. The doctrinal sermon by the Rev. E. C. Houck, of Milesburg.

Improvements About Town.

A new walk has been built in front of the Methodist church. The porch which formerly was in front of the church has been removed and a walk with steps leading to the church built.

George Benner has further improved his cosy home by building a walk in front and around it.

Mrs. Rossman Improving.

Mrs. John Rossman, of near Penns Cave, who received a severe paralytic stroke about two weeks ago which rendered her speechless, and her right side useless, is slowly recovering under the treatment of Dr. Lee. The patient is advanced in years and will require considerable time and nursing to recover.

Registration Time Expires.

Next Monday and Tuesday, September 3rd and 4th, are the last days for registreing, which is one of the requirements of every voter to entitle him to a vote. Voters, and the district chairmen, should bear this fact in mind so that no one may be deprived of a vote on account of failure to attend to this matter.

Admitted to the Bar.

John J. Bower, chairman of the Democratic County committee, was on Monday admitted to practice law in the courts of Centre county. He studied with the firm Orvis, Bower & Orvis. S. Kline Woodring, student with Fortney & Walker, James A. B. Miller, with Reeder & Quigley, and John G. Miller, graduate of Dickinson law school were also admitted. This makes four more good young Democratic lawyers at our bar to hold up the doctrines of the party.

A Visit from Former Pupils.

Some years since the pastor of the Presbyterian church, Rev. W. H. Schuyler, his wife, her sister and mother, were all engaged in conducting the Lewistown Academy. They are now spending the summer together at the manse. Learning of their presence in Centre Hall, Rev. Samuel Barber, of Princeton, Pa., James B. Chambers and his sister, Annie, of Mifflinburg, former pupils, and Miss Jennie Barber, came up from Union county last Thursday to spend the day with their old teachers and friends. All went to the cave, and had a delightful time in recalling the events of former years for which the day was entirely too short.

MARRIED LAST EVENING.

Two of Our Young People Take Upon Themselves the Vows of Matrimony.

Last evening at eight o'clock the solemn wedding service was pronounced by Rev. J. M. Rearick, which made Wilbur A. Henney and Floda E. Clements, two of our well-known young people, man and wife. The wedding took place at the bride's home, where about fifty invited guests had assembled. The bridal party consisted of the bride and groom, Miss Pearl Riter as bridesmaid, and John Miller as groomsman, and presented a fine appearance as they stood before the minister. The bride and bridesmaid were both dressed in white organdie. After the ceremony the newly married couple received the hearty congratulations of the guests. This morning they started on a wedding trip to Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Cape May and other points, and will be gone about ten days. After they return home they will at once go to housekeeping at the home of the groom's mother, Mrs. Lucy Henney, on Church street.

The bride is the eldest daughter of George S. Clements. The groom is a prosperous young mechanic, who has built up for himself a large trade, and stands well in the estimation of all who know him.

MUSICAL NORMAL.

A Permanent Musical Normal will be Established at Centre Hall.

The people of the community seem to appreciate the importance of having a permanent musical normal in this place, as a number of our musical people have urged Prof. Zeigler to open a school of that kind. In order to meet the desire of the people, Prof. Zeigler has decided to locate here permanently and to establish a Normal. The first term will open in April and the second term sometime during the summer. The six weeks' session which will close on next Saturday, has been conducted very successfully and the patrons are well pleased with the progress made. The permanent normal will be a great convenience to our people as vocal and all sorts of instrumental music will be taught.

Thieves in Linden Hall.

Some petty thieves entered the stable of Mrs. E. Gettig, a few miles east of Linden Hall one night last week and took with them several sets of harness.

Church Appointments.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, 7 p. m., Spring Mills, 10 a. m.; Tusseyville, 2 p. m.

Reformed—Centre Hall, 7.30 p. m.; Union, 10 a. m.; Spring Mills, 2 p. m.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 10:30 a. m.; Pine Stump, 3:00 p. m.

A deed for the transfer of 2,765½ acres of coal and fire clay land in Noyes township, Clinton county, has been entered for record. The deed is from A. N. Blandin and wife to the Clinton Coal company. There are four revenue stamps on the deed of the denomination of $100, and one of the denomination of fifty. The consideration named in the deed is $450,000.

State Grange at Lock Haven.

The executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange has decided that the annual meeting of that organiza will be held at Lock Haven the second week in December. The question of having the meeting this year held in that city was virtually decided at the meeting last year, but final action in the matter was only taken recently by the executive committee.

R. R. Improvements.

The Pennsylvania R. R. company is making its annual improvements around the station and Grange Park, prior to the Grange Encampment.

While the company keeps the surroundings at the station in good repair, one thing is much needed, and that is a hydrant and trough at the stock yard. This is not so much for the stock shippers, as it is necessary from a humane standpoint.

W. Gross Mingle Leaves the Bank.

W. Gross Mingle, who has been assistant cashier of the Penns' Valley Banking Company for the last three years, will leave that financial institution on Saturday. He filled the position in a most creditable manner and proved a correct accountant. Chas. Bartholomew, who has been doing clerical work in the bank for some time, will be promoted to fill the position thus vacated. Mr. Mingle will embark in other business, announcement of which will be made later.

No Change in Insurance Rate.

The question discussed in Centre County Pomona Grange, relative to increasing the tax rate of insurance where buildings are not protected by lightning rods, resulted in the measure being indefinitely postponed. The Grange Insurance Company is doing an extensive business, and has had the good fortune to have a very low rate of insurance. The company officials conduct the business in a very economical manner, pay their losses quickly and do not quibble in making adjustments, all of which greatly aids in building up the business of the concern.

The Centre Reporter one year for one dollar.

SUPPOSED ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Two Tramps Arrested Below Coburn on the Charge of Robbing the Post Office.

Last Friday word was received here that several suspicious-looking tramps had been seen in the vicinity of Millheim. W. Gross Mingle and B. D. Brisbin at once started for that place with the hope of catching the tramps who were in town on the day of the postoffice robbery. When they arrived in Millheim they learned that the tramps had gone in the direction of Coburn. Constable Leitzell, of Millheim, was taken along and the tramps were found in an old saw mill below Coburn. The tramps offered no resistance and were brought directly to Centre Hall. Here they gave their names as Charles O'Hara, of Philadelphia, and John Malloy, tourist. The surrounding circumstances warranted Justice of the Peace Mingle in committing them to jail to await a hearing before the United States Marshall. On Saturday they were taken to Williamsport, where Commissioner Bentley fixed the time for the hearing on Monday, Sept. 3. These tramps were loafing about town on the day of the robbery, selling needles, pins, etc., and one of them spent some time in the foundry, from which place the tools used in robbing the safe were taken. These tramps were evidently not in town for their health, and hereafter the authorities should keep a close watch on all suspicious characters.

A Well-Known Pastor Dies.

Rev. W. O. Wright, for over thirty years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Milesburg, died in the Presbyterian hospital, at Philadelphia last Thursday. Rev. Wright and family moved to Philadelphia last fall, he having given up his work as pastor on account of ill health.

Christian Endeavorers at Millheim.

The ninth annual convention of the Keystone League of Christian Endeavor of the Central Penna. District of the United Evangelical Church, will meet in Millheim on September 11th to 14th. About one hundred delegates are expected to attend, among them Bishop Dubbs and other prominent men in the church.

Struck by Lightning.

During the heavy storm on Monday morning a horse belonging to J. S. Herman, of Lemont, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The residence of Mrs. John Moore, of the same place, was also struck and some of the plastering in a room burned off. A stable belonging to John Getz, of the same place, was also struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Firemen's Convention at Philipsburg.

The Central Pennsylvania Firemen's convention held at Philipsburg last week attracted the largest crowd ever convened in that town. The Logans, of Bellefonte, won the prize for the best equipped company in the parade. The Pleasant Gap band was adjudged the best band in the contest.

The district will not be enlarged. Du Bois was chosen as the place for holding the convention next year.

Saved a Child in Peril.

A team of horses hitched to a spring wagon and driven by Samuel Koch became frightened at an approaching freight train at the station. The horses began to kick and tear up in general and for a time it looked as though the consequences would be serious. On the wagon was a little child, daughter of Mr. Frank Fisher, of Penn Hall, and her life was in imminent danger. Seeing her predicament, Thos. G. Wilson made a dash for the vehicle, seized the little one and landed her in safety. It was a heroic deed on the part of Mr. Wilson.

Cemetery Improvements.

The cemetery has been enclosed by a new fence and now looks somewhat better than it did before. The association could yet improve it with little expense by planting trees and laying out drives and walks. The people of the community seem to be taking a greater interest in fixing up their cemetery lots and the association should do all in its power to make the cemetery look as neat as possible. It is hoped that in a few years an iron fence can be built. That, with an arched gateway and ornamental trees would make our city of the dead as beautiful as any in the county.

Seriously Kicked by a Horse.

Philip Leister met with a serious accident while crossing the Seven Mountains Sunday afternoon. He was riding a horse which he had just obtained across the mountain, when the horse became frightened at something in the road, and threw him heavily to the ground. In attempting to disentangle himself from the stirrup the horse kicked him on the head, fracturing his skull. Mr. Leister managed to walk back to Thomas Decker's and was then brought to Potters Mills, where Dr. H. S. Alexander dressed the wounds. He was brought to his home in Centre Hall on Monday, and is getting along as well as can be expected.

A large crowd is attending the Business Men's Picnic at Hecla Park today. The program of entertainment has attracted people from all over the county.

GRANGE ENCAMPMENT

And Inter-County Fair Opens September 15.—An Interesting Program.

The arrangements for the Grange Encampment and Inter-County Fair at Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa., are being perfected, and is now an assured success. One hundred tents are already engaged and orders are coming in nearly every day. The program will be the most interesting and instructive that has been prepared for years.

Camp will be opened Saturday, Sept. 15th. Sunday will be devoted to religious services; Monday, 17th, the exhibition proper will open; Monday evening the entertainments will open in the auditorium. On Tuesday the program of lectures and addresses will begin.

The speakers who will conduct these daily meetings are among the most prominent in the state. Both ladies and gentlemen have been secured as instructors. The Grange will have the most prominent part in the program.

The Pure Butter Protective Association has asked to join in this gathering and have been assigned Thursday afternoon. The oleo fraud will be uncovered and exposed in its true hideousness, showing how the farmers are despoiled of their butter markets. Every farmer and citizen interested in good government should be present to hear the true inwardness of the oleo counterfeit swindlers.

FLAG EXHIBIT.

The flags of the Republics of the three Americas, and two new flags—one designed for the County Pomona Grange and the other for Subordinate Granges. These will be the handsomest flags ever designed for any society and will be on exhibition for the first time. A confederate flag will also be on exhibition which will give those present an opportunity to see the banner of the South which led the confederate hosts in the great struggle in the sixties.

STATE COLLEGE EXHIBITS.

The State College and State Agricultural Experiment Station will make a large display of the work of the College and Experiment Station, which will be worth the trip alone to the Grange encampment. Especially should every farmer and lover of plants visit this department and learn of the many varieties of plants, fruits and cereals.

POULTRY EXHIBIT.

Over a hundred birds have already been pledged for the poultry show, many of which are new varieties in this section. From present indications the exhibit will run up to two hundred birds.

LIVE STOCK.

The exhibit of sheep and swine will be larger than last year. The great drought of the present season is against the exhibit of cattle, still there is the assurance of some fine herds, and may yet be an important part of the Grange fair.

Exhibit of musical instruments, bicycles and domestic manufactures will be larger than former years as every available space is already engaged requiring the erection of new, temporary buildings. Among the exhibitors in these departments will be Thornton Barnes, of Philadelphia; Garitee & Son of Philadelphia; Demorest Sewing Machine Co., of Williamsport; Weaver Organ Co., of York; W. A. Huber, of Mechanicsburg; Irvin Hardware Co., of Centre Hall; H. A. Deitzler, of Lebanon; John Kennedy, Centre Hall; Vermont Farm Machine Co.; Johnston Harvester Co.; Safety Buggy Co.; Walker Buggy Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Besides these a large number of applications for exhibition privileges are in process of arrangement which will be announced as soon as completed.

ACETYLENE GAS PLANT.

One of the most interesting exhibits will be the acetylene gas plant for the lighting of country homes, by C. K. Sober, the great lumberman of Lewisburg. The grounds and auditorium will be lighted with this gas and at head quarters large lights will be placed. Mr. Sober will be present to explain the workings of the system, and farmers should make a thorough examination.

Parties desiring information should write to the chairman at Centre Hall, Pa.

Gold in Pennsylvania.

During the past few months rumors of gold found in the Roaring Creek Valley, near Catawissa, caused no little excitement, but last week these rumors were verified by an analysis which came from an assaying firm at Philadelphia showing that there really was some yellow metal on the farm of Simon Shive. Every one who owns land in that section is now looking for gold.

Ed. Nearhood will have a full stock of cantaloupes and watermelons Saturday.

New Goods-New Styles-New Trade—but the same old prices at Krape's Shoe Store, Spring Mills.

FOR SALE.—A new tent, size 12x22, at one-half the original price. Just the thing for the picnic.—W. W. BOOB, Centre Hall.

BROOD MARE AND COLT FOR SALE.—A fine black Percheron brood mare, weight 1400 lbs., with three months old colt at her side, is offered for sale by E. M. HUYETT, Centre Hall, Pa.

Guyer Hats are here.

No Name Hats are here.

Snellenburg's

Clothing is here.

Widow Jones Clothing is here.

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